Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper ** London, Tuesday, January 9, 1996 No. 35,103

Mitterrand Dies at 79; Led France For 14 Years

Socialist President Of Many Paradoxes Helped Build the EU

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — Former President François Mitterrand of France, a European Socialist whose life mirrored the troubled history of his times, died Monday morning in his official residence in Paris after a long battle with prostate cancer. He was 79.

"It is a great figure who has left us, and I salute him with emotion and with respect," said President Jacques Chirac, the conservative Gaullist who succeeded Mr. Mitterrand in May. "He showed exceptional courage in the face of illness."

Though weakened by his illness, Mr. Mitterrand had spent the Christmas holidays in Aswan, in southern Egypt, with his wife, Danielle, and the former president's daughter from outside the marriage, Mazarine Pingeot. Friends said Mr. Mitterrand would be buried Thursday in Jarnac, the southwestern French village where he was born, with a public ceremony the same day in Paris.

Mr. Mitterrand saw his 14-year presidency, the longest since the Fifth Republic was established in 1958, as dedicated to preserving the grandeur of France by building a more united Europe.

His election to the first of two terms in 1981 crowned his singlehanded revival of the French Socialist Party, which he had headed for more than a decade.

But he began his political life as a strongly conservative lawyer who flirted with ultraright movements as a youth and served the collaborationist Vichy regime in occupied France so well that he received its highest civilian award in 1943. Only later did he move to the Resistance.

After World War II and as president, he wanted most to be known for his contributions to closer European union. When cancer brought him face to face with mortality in the last three years of his presidency, however, he permitted the full record of his life's political journey to be revealed.

The first Socialist to lead his country

See MITTERRAND, Page 2

Agence France-Presse/1993
François Mitterrand, 1916-1996.

Bob Strong/Agence France-Presse
Pedestrians in New York's Times Square, making their way past a car buried by snow Monday.

U.S. Struggles to Cope With Blizzard

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A winter storm of rare power began Monday to ease its rude grip on the eastern part of the United States, but only after dropping record amounts of snow, claiming at least 23 lives, leaving thousands of homes without power and creating chaos on roads and in airports.

The National Weather Service called it one of the worst storms of the century. Emergencies were declared in all or part of eight states.

The blizzard dumped as much as 43 inches (109 centimeters) of snow in some areas. It closed airports in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

In Washington, which had not been hit as hard since 1922, government offices were closed on what was to have been the first day back to work for thousands of federal employees.

But budget talks, which had been postponed because of the snow on Sunday, were able to resume at the White House under suddenly sunny skies.

Most state offices and schools were closed throughout the area.

In Manhattan, major avenues were nearly empty, while shelters for the homeless were overflowing.

The roads in the capital were mostly deserted. On one downtown street, four passers-by came to the rescue of a man in a battery-powered wheel chair after it got stuck in the snow.

Travel was risky in some areas, and treacherous to impossible in others.

All but essential travel was barred from many roads, including many New York City streets and the eight-lane New Jersey Turnpike. "You

See STORM, Page 7

Israel Security Chief Resigns Under Fire

Faulted in Rabin Assassination, 'Kaf' Will Fight for Reputation

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The embattled chief of Israel's Shin Bet security service resigned Monday, two months after the disastrous lapse that permitted an assassin to gun down Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

"Kaf," the Hebrew initial of his first name and the only identification permitted under Israeli law, confounded expectations in his 11 months as head of the nation's internal security force. A controversial choice for the job at 44 years old, he wrote a Haifa University graduate thesis on Jewish extremism and was the first Shin Bet chief who had not spent most of his career fighting Palestinian terror.

Yet, it was on his watch that the Shin Bet's "Jewish department" had its gravest failure, fumbling intelligence of a plot on Mr. Rabin's life by extremist Jews. And it was on his watch, too, last Friday, that an Islamic fundamentalist bomb-builder who topped Israel's wanted list — and eluded Kaf's predecessor for years — died in the explosion of a booby-trapped portable phone.

Kaf's resignation follows three days of celebratory coverage in the Israeli press of the intricate operation that placed two ounces of explosives in a cellular phone, conveyed it to the Hamas terrorist Yehiya Ayash, confirmed by computer voiceprint that he was using the phone, and detonated the charge by radio from an aircraft loitering above.

Officially, Israel neither confirms nor denies its authorship of the operation against Mr. Ayash, whom Mr. Rabin once nicknamed "the engineer."

But press accounts, which included details such as the number of the booby-trapped phone (050-507-497), were plainly fed by sources in the Shin Bet, and Prime Minister Shimon Peres maintained only the barest discretion on the subject Monday.

"If somebody thinks he can kill Israelis and Israelis will remain indifferent, that's a slight exaggeration," he replied, in answer to a question about Mr. Ayash.

Gidon Ezra, a former No. 2 in the Shin Bet who left when Kaf beat him for the top job, said in a telephone interview Monday night that the Ayash assassination, which he described as "a big success, if the Shin Bet did it," probably contributed to the timing of Kaf's departure.

But it is "the disaster of the killing of Prime Minister Rabin," as Mr. Ezra put it, that Kaf will inevitably be remembered for, and the departing chief is still fighting for his reputation.

A commission of inquiry into Mr. Rabin's death warned Kaf on Dec. 18 that it expected to find him negligent in ensuring the protection of the prime minister. Kaf said in his letter of resignation Monday that he would continue to fight to "completely repudiate the charges."

The Shin Bet's failures, according to information made public already, began long before the Nov. 4 shooting of Mr. Rabin at a Tel Aviv peace rally.

Months earlier, the Shin Bet received a detailed tip that a Bar Ilan University law and Torah student of Yemenite extraction intended to kill Mr. Rabin. That description closely fit Yigal Amir, who already had begun stalking Mr. Rabin, but the Shin Bet did not question him or demand his identity from the man who passed on the tip.

Mr. Amir, awaiting trial, has confessed to the killing.

Nor, after several rightist attacks on government ministers — including an attempt to run the environment minister off the road and a mob assault on the housing minister's car — did the Shin Bet's VIP protection unit begin operating as though Jews could be a serious threat. On the night of the peace rally, the police and Shin Bet agents have testified, the only threat alert was for Arab terrorists.

Yakov Perry, Kaf's predecessor, said in November that he would resign were he in charge when the prime minister lost his life, and Kaf's departure was widely seen as a matter of time.

AGENDA

Nigeria Detains British Reporter

LAGOS (Reuters) — A British journalist working for the Financial Times of London has been arrested in Nigeria's volatile Ogoniland, his newspaper said Monday.

It said in a statement circulated in Lagos that Paul Adams, the Financial Times correspondent here since 1993, had been detained since Thursday by the State Security Service.

There has been no official comment on Mr. Adams's detention.

His paper said he was arrested in Bori, the main town in Ogoniland. It said he was on a reporting trip to the southeastern area, where there have been protests against pollution caused by oil companies and demands by the local people for a greater share of oil revenues.

Nine Ogoni minority-rights activists, including the author Ken Saro-Wiwa, were hanged in November, triggering widespread condemnation of Nigeria's military rulers and sanctions against the nation.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 16.25	Up 0.22%
5197.68	134.66

The Dollar

New York,	Mon. close	previous close
DM	1.4387	1.4395
Pound	1.5525	1.5525
Yen	105.20	105.35
FF	4.9365	4.9265

THE AMERICAS Page 3.
Stalled by More Than Snow

ASIA Page 4.
Chilling Figures on Orphan Toll

EUROPE Page 5.
Weakened Italy With EU Reins

INTERNATIONAL Page 6.
India's Nuclear Temptations

International Classified Page 8.

Jean Pavlovic/The Associated Press
BOSNIAN TENSION — Spanish soldiers in the NATO force at a roadblock Monday near Mostar. Croatian leaders in Mostar promised to honor the peace agreement after a rash of shooting incidents. Page 7.

Plane Crash Kills 200 in Zaire Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire — A cargo plane slammed into a busy market seconds after taking off Monday and exploded into flames. Unofficial estimates put the death toll at more than 200.

The Russian-made turboprop had just become airborne when it plummeted to the ground. The plane skidded 200 meters across a major avenue, smashing through cars and market stalls before stopping. The plane then exploded, witnesses said.

Most of the dead were on the ground. There was no official count of casualties but estimates from hospital workers and the national news agency put the death toll at more than 200.

A Red Cross official said the death toll was over 250. If confirmed, the crash would rank among the world's worst civil aviation disasters.

An angry crowd tried to attack four Russian crew members who survived the crash.

Authorities said the police took the Russians into custody after rescuing them from a mob at a city clinic. The police were looking for two other crew members, a Ukrainian and a Zairian.

The crash was the second in the past month involving a Zaire-based cargo plane. On Dec. 18, a jet operated by Zaire's Trans Service Airlift, a charter company, crashed in Angola, killing 136 people. *(AP, Reuters)*

Lockheed Buys Loral Defense Units, Further Narrowing Field

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — In a $9 billion realignment of America's shrinking military industry, the Lockheed Martin Corp. said Monday it was buying the defense electronics business of Loral Corp.

The purchase is expected to broaden Lockheed's product line and create a military and aerospace giant with sales of $30 billion a year.

The transaction represents a new focus on satellite communications for Bernard Schwartz, the 70-year-old chairman of Loral, who built a company with annual sales of $27 million into one with revenues of $6.8 billion in 1994 through a decade of acquisitions.

Loral stock, which sold for a low of $7.68 in 1992, has split twice since then and gained $8.25 per share Monday, to close at $44.50 a share. Lockheed Martin's shares were $2.875 higher, at $80.25.

Lockheed Martin will pay $7 billion and assume $2.1 billion of Loral's debt for its divisions specializing in military communications and missile guidance.

For each share of Loral stock, shareholders will get $38 in cash and a share in Mr. Schwartz' new company, Loral Space & Communications Corp., which he promised would be Wall Street's "broadest pure-play satellite communications company" as it organizes the Globalstar satellite communications system.

Globalstar is due to begin service in 1998 with financial support from such major world companies as Alcatel Alsthom of France and Vodaphone of the United States. Lockheed Martin will invest $344 million for a 20 percent share in the new Loral, and the two companies will share research and development in all their high-technology enterprises. To cement the connection, Mr. Schwartz will sit on Lockheed Martin's board.

From Loral, Lockheed Martin's missile and airframe divisions will receive electronic guidance expertise in areas where it "did not enjoy critical mass or technical depth," said Norman Augustine, president of Lockheed Martin and a main architect of the merger wave among U.S. defense industries.

Lockheed Martin's defense and information system yield revenues of $17 billion a year. With the merger, Mr.

See LORAL, Page 7

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1.000 Din	Malta	45 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5	S. Africa	R10 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. SH. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	600 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim.$20.00

02

9 770294 805025

Armed to the (Hidden) Hilt: Texans Pack Their (Legal) Heat

By Sue-Anne Pressley
Washington Post Service

AUSTIN, Texas — It looks like a pocketbook. It feels like a pocketbook. There's a matching wallet and checkbook inside. But should some foolhardy criminal with an evil purpose in mind approach the woman carrying this bag, all she would have to do is slip her hand inside the hidden pouch and, behold, a loaded handgun.

"It's like this, I can go get my wife out of jail if something happens, but I can't go get her out of the ground," said Al Cade, 42, who was demonstrating the latest line of designer "concealment products" at the Texas Gun and Knife Show.

Such items have a powerful resonance with the Texas buying public right now — along with the leather fanny packs with the quick-draw compartments, the slim holsters that slip inside the pants, and the girdle-belts with room for money and makeup as well as a little revolver.

On Jan. 1, a new law permitting Texans to carry concealed handguns took effect, the finale of a holiday season that saw many Texans receiving something metallic in their Christmas stockings.

"There's been quite an increase in interest," said Sam Paxman, 39, owner of Advanced Armorments in Round Rock. "You've got a lot of people that had bought large guns, the full-size duty-type guns, the Berettas, the Smiths, the 15-shot guns, and they're finding them hard to carry. They're opting for smaller, thinner, less capacity, lower weight. They're trading. They're also buying second guns. And there's as much interest from the women as the men."

But it's a safe bet that most of these gung-ho buyers are not yet fully licensed to carry. In Texas — which despite its gun-happy image was the 26th state to pass a concealed-weapons law — the licensing process is complex. Applicants must complete a 15-hour safety and firing-proficiency course. They also must survive a background check tantamount to a high-level security clearance, offer up fingerprints and photographs and pay $70 for the two-year license.

As a result, the Texas Department of Public Safety, which oversees the program, had mailed out only 2,155 licenses as of Friday. But it had received 40,000 completed applications.

Skeptics contend that many Texans have been toting handguns illegally for years anyway, and that the new law will only affect those citizens who are as scared of a run-in with law-enforcement officers as with criminals.

In this first official week of gun-packing, however, businesses and institutions were trying to sort out where those concealed guns may legally go and where they may not. At the Alamo, where handguns already are banned, officials posted signs emphasizing they mean what they say. The Catholic Church of Texas, which denounced the passage of the law, announced that its church facilities would add new signs: "Blessed are the peacemakers. Please, no guns permitted on the premises."

Concealed guns already are banned at schools, polling places, racetracks, airports, government offices, amusement parks, military bases, hospitals, nursing homes and any businesses that wish to post signs forbidding them.

Mr. Cade was doing brisk business at his accessories table last Saturday, underneath an orange banner that said, "Let Us Help You Hide Your Gun!" He showed how swiftly he could unleash his own firearm out of his fanny pack. "I'm timed at half a second," he said.

In France's Great Tradition / **A Strong Sense of Personal Destiny**

Ambiguity and Pragmatism Marked 14-Year Mitterrand Reign

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

NEWS ANALYSIS

PARIS — François Mitterrand was in France's great tradition of leaders who succeeded in spellbinding the French people and shepherding the nation through a rough passage of largely unwelcome change.

By temperament, he was a man of ambiguity — a trait that opened the way to his achievement in leading the French left to power and then taming it.

This historic sleight of hand created a social democratic party that weaned France from Gaullism, giving the country the same line-up of political parties that prevails throughout Europe. But Mr. Mitterrand's successes were stamped with paradox, even ambivalence, and his political legacy — clouded by mistakes in judgment in his final years in power — has contributed to the mood of confusion and doubt prevailing in France.

A revealing detail about his personal charisma was Mr. Mitterrand's habit of never wearing a watch, suggesting that he was never under time pressure. It symptomized a larger self-confidence that inspired fierce loyalties among his followers and always made him seem a predestined leader even during the recurrent periods in his long career when he was dogged by scandals.

This unflagging sense of personal destiny enabled Mr. Mitterrand to carry off a set of policies that produced his major successes. A determined foe of de Gaulle, Mr. Mitterrand modernized the Gaullist presidential system by accepting the idea of sharing power with a Parliament controlled by the opposition. A Socialist, he strengthened business and industry, opening the French economy to international competition. He committed Paris to a plan for European unity, a process that could help ease the declining power of France on the world scene, especially toward Germany.

But in a further paradox, the Mitterrand style also involved widespread corruption, even among some of his closest friends and his family. Further, a strong sense of European history blinded Mr. Mitterrand to recent global changes based on new sociological and communications dynamics that undermined the Soviet Union and modified the political process in Central America and Asia. By clinging to power too long, Mr. Mitterrand was faced with German reunification and sought, embarrassingly, to block the policy of Bonn, his closest ally.

His failures have profound repercussions. The fears of economic change in France, which surfaced last month in nationwide social turmoil, stem partly from Mr. Mitterrand's tolerance of corruption among the privileged elite and from his refusal to spell out the need for France to make painful spending reforms to adjust the country to its diminished global strength.

In destroying the specter of Communist leadership on the French left, Mr. Mitterrand's brand of enlightened socialism created bipartisan support for a free-market economy in France. But after supplanting the old Gaullist habit of government intervention, Mr. Mitterrand never faced up to the resulting problems of rightist extremism and epidemic unemployment — mainly because he detested Michel Rocard, the man who seemed his natural successor and should have expected presidential support as prime minister.

All of these personal convolutions made Mr. Mitterrand a source of endless fascination to the French.

Deeply cultivated himself, he often appeared to his countrymen to be a character of literature — of Machiavelli for his cunning, of Stendhal for his romantic fatalism, of Balzac for his ambition. In his second seven-year term in office, Mr. Mitterrand often seemed to delight in demonstrating his virtuosity as he revealed his involvement as a young man with far right extremists and with the Vichy regime that collaborated in the German occupation.

Mr. Mitterrand also disclosed the existence of a "second family," consisting of a longstanding mistress and his daughter by her, which remained part of his life to the point of staying in government-owned property and sometimes accompanying him on state visits. Neither this attachment nor any of the numerous other sentimental relationships ever seemed to shake his marriage with Danielle Mitterrand, whom he met when she was a young woman in the French Resistance and who has always been a fervent leftist.

Tough-minded pragmatism marked Mr. Mitterrand's arrival in office in 1981, the first time the Socialists had enjoyed the prospect of durable power in France since before World War II. For a generation, France had been ruled by Gaullists, who often cooperated with Moscow for special French advantage at U.S. expense and quietly helped the French Communists so that voters, frightened at the prospect of electing a leftist government, would support the Gaullists instead.

Mr. Mitterrand confounded expectations by joining the United States and the Reagan administration in resisting the Soviet Union's effort to intimidate the West by deploying new nuclear missiles, the SS-20, targeted on Europe.

With European opinion divided about how to react to Soviet pressure, Mr. Mitterrand broke with the Gaullist tradition of holding aloof from NATO and delivered a personal appeal to Germany's Parliament to support the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe to counter the SS-20s.

"Why are all the pacifists on our side and all the nuclear missiles on the other side?" he asked his audience in Bonn. German leaders subsequently credited Mr. Mitterrand with helping tilt the debate in favor of the U.S. plan.

Mitterrand aides have disclosed that the French leader hoped that Moscow would learn its lesson and embrace more moderate policies that would have allowed Europe to escape from the U.S. influence wielded through NATO. But Mr. Mitterrand had to wait for the change until Mikhail S. Gorbachev came to power in what proved to be a fatally weakened Soviet Union.

His support for Mr. Gorbachev helped blind Mr. Mitterrand to the balance of power after the fall of the Berlin Wall. His attempts to enlist Soviet support in blocking German reunification left him, along with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, isolated from Bonn, Washington and Moscow.

Still not highly publicized, Mr. Mitterrand's attitude — well documented in indiscreet memoirs by an aide — could have undermined his hopes of seeing Germany accept a monetary union with France that could help protect the French economy from German dominance.

He confided once that politics is "judo," meaning the ability to take opponents by surprise.

Thus, when Mr. Mitterrand, nurtured in France's tradition of government control, discovered in office the limits of national power in the contemporary world, he was able to jettison the utopian program on which he was elected, preserving mainly its humanitarian rhetoric and legal reforms.

Mr. Mitterrand's pivotal moment in domestic affairs came relatively early in his tenure. Two years after taking office, he overrode some of his closest advisers' urgings and committed his government to making France competitive in world markets. That policy reversal led to a decade of surging French corporate growth.

While he actively liberalized many French cultural attitudes, Mr. Mitterrand also consolidated political institutions that he had attacked in opposition — continuing, for example, Gaullist policy on French nuclear weapons and on strong presidential authority.

These early successes, while bringing fresh life to French politics, were often overshadowed in Mr. Mitterrand's second term, partly because of corruption scandals and partly because he himself seemed irritated by world changes, notably the spread of U.S. power and influence.

Worst of all, he seemed incapable of explaining unpalatable facts of global changes to French voters.

Instead, he devoted considerable time and energy to helping historians delve into his fascinating career, often helping rivals produce contradictory accounts of his ambiguous record.

Loss of 'Great Statesman'

Praise From National Leaders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

National leaders past and present mourned the death of François Mitterrand on Monday with high praise.

President Bill Clinton expressed "deep regret" at Mr. Mitterrand's death, saying the world had benefited from his vision and leadership.

"Not only France, but the United States and the entire world benefited from his leadership," Mr. Clinton said. "He was a man of vision whose strength helped bring Europe and the West through a period of tough confrontation to the peaceful, undivided Europe we are building today."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany said, "Europe has lost a great statesman."

George Bush, who was the U.S. president during the 1991 Gulf War, recalled Mr. Mitterrand as a man of principle and a dependable ally then, despite France's former close ties with Iraq.

The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, on a visit to Rome, called Mr. Mitterrand "a very great European, a great humanist who dedicated a large part of his life to building Europe."

Margaret Thatcher, whose 11 years as Britain's Conservative prime minister largely coincided with Mr. Mitterrand's 14-year presidency, said that "by his bearing and his culture, he came to symbolize for the rest of the world something of the essential France."

Her successor, John Major, said that "François Mitterrand will be mourned by friends and admirers around the world."

"He made an outstanding contribution to public life," Mr. Major said, adding: "He faced very serious illness with exceptional courage and dignity."

From the former Soviet Union, which as a Communist superpower usually treated France as the least hostile of its Western antagonists, President Boris N. Yeltsin sent word that Russia "much appreciated his support for democratic reforms in our country."

In a separate telegram to Mr. Mitterrand's widow, Danielle, Mr. Yeltsin added, "I held your husband in high esteem as one of the most outstanding statesmen and politicians of our time."

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the last Soviet president, told a Moscow radio station that Mr. Mitterrand "did a great deal in the difficult years as we emerged from the Cold War and from the arms race."

In Australia, where Mr. Mitterrand's Gaullist successor, Jacques Chirac, caused widespread anger by resuming nuclear tests in the South Pacific that Mr. Mitterrand had halted, Labor Prime Minister Paul Keating called the late president "a great human being, France's last wise imperial figure."

President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines also stressed the nuclear issue. "Those of us in Asia and the Pacific will always remember him for his decision to stop French testing of nuclear weapons."

There was much praise for Mr. Mitterrand's role in the European Union, which crossed a watershed during his presidency from an economic to an increasingly political community.

Mr. Kohl recalled: "For many years we worked together closely and trustingly to shape Europe and to deepen German-French friendship. François Mitterrand was a great patriot and European. His political vision of a united Europe will be legacy and stimulus for us in the future as well."

For Prime Minister John Bruton of Ireland, Mr. Mitterrand was a leader who "worked tirelessly to create a political union in Europe that would banish war forever from our continent".

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said Mr. Mitterrand's "humanist and world view" had been of great service to the United Nations.

There was special praise from like-minded politicians of the left.

For Norway's Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, "Mitterrand belonged to the political generation that shaped modern social democracy, and which turned the social democratic movement into a strong, rejuvenating force in Europe."

The British opposition leader Tony Blair called Mr. Mitterrand "a man of enormous strength and vision" and "a source of great inspiration to many people on the left and center left of politics."

To Japan's outgoing prime minister, Tomiichi Murayama, Mr. Mitterrand's death was "very regrettable because he was also a Socialist like myself and played a great role."

The NATO secretary-general, Javier Solana Madariaga, said he was "one of the most important figures of the century." He added, "Without François Mitterrand, Europe would have been different." *(Reuters, AFP)*

Reuters

François Mitterrand, left, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl at a 1984 ceremony for victims of World War I.

MITTERRAND: *Former President of France, Long Ill With Prostate Cancer, Is Dead in Paris at Age 79*

Continued from Page 1

since Léon Blum in the 1930s, Mr. Mitterrand displayed pragmatic centrism rather than doctrinaire socialism for much of his 14-year tenure.

He initially presided over a government coalition of Socialists and Communists, whose loyalty to Moscow had made them feared and distrusted by every other French leader since 1945.

The coalition nationalized banks and major industries and increased government spending, but the policies quickly failed and Mr. Mitterrand abandoned them, maneuvering the Communists into opposition. By the time he won his second presidential term in 1988, he was credited with masterminding a clever strategy to reduce the Communists to a marginal political force.

During those years, authority flowed from Paris to French regions that had been ruled tightly from the center since before the revolution of 1789.

Like other European societies during this period, France also became more polarized between the steadily richer middle classes and the less educated and immigrant populations.

Left behind by the technocratic revolution, they were kept from poverty by expensive government social welfare programs that also discouraged the creation of new jobs. When Mr. Mitterrand left office, more than 3 million French workers were unemployed, and many of them had been for years.

Like Presidents Charles de Gaulle, Georges Pompidou and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing before him, Mr. Mitterrand believed that close cooperation between France and Germany was the keystone of European unity, and he maintained close ties with Helmut Kohl after he became chancellor of West Germany in 1982.

Their relationship came under strain after the Berlin Wall collapsed in late 1989 and Mr. Kohl pressed ahead, too vigorously for Mr. Mitterrand's taste, toward the long-sought German goal of reunification in 1990. But the tie between the two leaders survived, and they considered themselves close friends.

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand were the two principal architects of the treaty signed in the Dutch city of Maastricht in late 1991 that created the European Union out of the European Community.

Mr. Mitterrand came into office as president a decade earlier with the ambition of restoring a degree of grandeur to France's role in the world, but critics have contended that his achievements in office fell short of his goal.

His striving to enhance France's stature in world affairs reflected the fact that the French had not fully adjusted to the diminution in their country's presence in the world after World War II and the loss of empire that followed.

As chief of state, Mr. Mitterrand was often criticized for an imperial, regal style. Yet, he insisted at the end of his life, his greatest intellectual hero was Voltaire, the essence of French wit, intelligence and republican spirit.

François-Maurice-Marie Mitterrand was born on Oct. 26, 1916 near Cognac, the brandy- distilling center in the west of France. His father was an employee of the Paris-Orléans railroad company who later went on to become a businessman.

Strongly influenced by his Roman Catholic upbringing, the young Mitterrand went to Paris to study law and political science. Much of his political activity between the time he arrived in Paris as a student in 1934 and the time he emerged as a member of the Resistance to German occupation in 1943 was until recently shrouded in mystery.

But late in life, as if wanting to set the record straight before his death, he collaborated with the author Pierre Péan on a book "A French Youth: François Mitterrand 1934-1947," which was published in 1994.

The book was a revelation. The young Mr. Mitterrand, it turned out, was an ultraconservative nationalist who had joined a paramilitary group, the League of National Volunteers, organized from veterans' groups by Colonel Casimir de La Rocque to be ready to fight Socialists and Communists in the streets.

Sent to the front as an army sergeant after the war broke out in 1939, Mr. Mitterrand was wounded by a shell explosion in June 1940 and taken to a prison camp near the city of Kassel in Germany. He escaped on the third attempt at the end of 1941.

With France defeated, Mr. Mitterrand initially sought to help the collaborationist regime of Marshal Philippe Pétain in Vichy make a new start, retaining what independence the Germans saw fit to permit. He worked initially as a minor official of its commissariat for repatriated prisoners of war.

Mr. Péan wrote that he found no evidence that Mr. Mitterrand had ever participated in anti-Semitic measures taken by the Vichy regime. Only in 1943, after receiving "La Francisque," Vichy's highest civilian medal, for his work with former prisoners of war, did Mr. Mitterrand become disabused of the notion that a collaborationist regime could preserve French independence.

He switched his loyalties and offered his services to the Resistance movement, journeying to London and then to Algiers in December 1943 for a meeting with de Gaulle, who asked him to forge a single former prisoners' organization from those of the Resistance, the Communists and the one he had run for Vichy.

By the time Paris was liberated in August 1944, he was well placed to rise and, between 1944 and 1946, he served as secretary-general of the Organization of Prisoners of War, War Victims and Refugees in de Gaulle's first postwar provisional government before he founded a newspaper and struck out on a political career not tied to the fortunes of the general.

"After the war, a man of my age didn't know where to go," he said later. "I did not feel like a man of the right, because I disagreed with certain points, especially on social justice.

"I was tempted by socialism, but not by the parties that represented it."

He won election to the new National Assembly in 1946 as a member of a center-left party from the Nievre constituency, a largely hilly department in central France. He held this seat until 1958.

It was a time when governments rose and fell frequently, and Mr. Mitterrand maneuvered into a variety of posts under successive prime ministers.

By then he had found his political calling: crystallizing and incorporating the center-left opposition to de Gaulle, who founded the Fifth Republic in 1958.

Mr. Mitterrand ran unsuccessfully against de Gaulle in 1965 as the sole candidate of the Socialist and Communist left. But it was not until 1971 that Mr. Mitterrand took over the Socialist Party, which had won barely more than 5 percent of the vote in the last previous elections. As first secretary, he reorganized the party and used tactical alliances with the Communists to increase its political appeal and his own stature as a presidential contender.

He lost to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing by a narrow margin in 1974, but seven years later, in a major upset, defeated him with 51.76 percent of the vote.

Socialism, he said later, was simply "the struggle for the existence and the rights of those whom society crushes or eliminates."

But as president, he seemed initially to be more dogmatic. He set about implementing socialist preachments, nationalizing banks and big industries and frightening France's moneyed classes so badly that many people sold their luxury apartments in Paris and sought refuge abroad for families and fortunes.

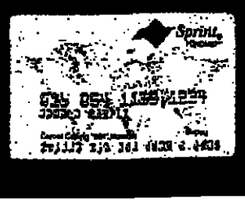
The measures failed to achieve economic gains, however, and they weakened the franc. Many wage earners saw their purchasing power decline. Unemployment rose. Before long, public opinion polls were indicating that Mr. Mitterrand's policies, including his austerity measures, had become highly unpopular.

Four decades in the hurly-burly of French politics had taught Mr. Mitterrand flexibility and brought him a reputation as a pragmatist. After the economy deteriorated, he changed policies.

Then, in elections early in 1986, the Socialists lost control of the National Assembly and the conservative Mr. Chirac, the head of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic, became prime minister.

For the remainder of Mr. Mitterrand's first term, he shared power uneasily with Mr. Chirac, who retained the prime minister's post until 1988, when he ran unsuccessfully against Mr. Mitterrand for the presidency.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR THE FEAR OF FOREIGN PHONES.



To call, just dial the Access Number for the country you're visiting, and you'll reach an English-speaking Sprint Operator. It's that easy.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
American Samoa	633-1000	Colombia	980-130-010	Indonesia (Jakarta)	008-901-15	New Zealand (payphone only) Δ	0250 (then wait for phone tone)	Switzerland +	155-0777
Antigua Ω (dedicated phone)	811	Costa Rica +	0800-0013-0123	Ireland +	1-800-55-2001	New Zealand	000-999	Syria +	0888
Antigua Ω (pay phones)	1-800-366-4663	Croatia +✓	99-385-0113	Israel +	177-102-2727	Nicaragua (Managua)	171	Taiwan	0080-14-0877
Argentina	00-1-800-777-1111	Cyprus ✓	080-900-01	Italy +	172-1877	Norway +	800-19877	Thailand ✓	001-999-13-877
Armenia	8-10-193	Czech Republic +✓	0042-087-187	Jamaica (hotels)	875	Panama	115	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
Aruba Ω	800-8870	Denmark +	800-1-0877	Jamaica (airports/docks)	3	Peru ✓	176	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
Australia (Optus) +	1-800-551-10	Dominican Republic Δ	1166◆77	Jamaica (all other)	0800-877-8000	Philippines (ISPR station only) ◇	105-01	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Australia (Telstra) +	1-800-881-877	Ecuador ✓	999-171	Japan (DDI) +	0066-55-877	Philippines (PLDT) Δ	105-611	Ukraine	8-100-15
Austria	022-903-014	Egypt (Cairo) +	356-6777	Japan (IDC) +	0039-131	Philippines (PLDT)	105-16	United Arab Emirates +	800-131
Bahamas +	1-800-389-2111	El Salvador	800-1776	Jordan	18-800-777	Poland +	00104-800-115	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-89-0877
Bahrain	800-777	Fiji Islands	004-890-100-3	Kenya ✓	0800-12	Portugal +	05017-1-877	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0500-89-0877
Barbados Δ	1-800-877-8000	Finland +	9800-1-0284	Korea ‡	550-POINT	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000	Vatican City +	172-1877
Belgium +	0800-10014	France +	19◆0087	Korea (Seoul) +	0039-43	Romania +	01-800-0877	Venezuela	800-1111-0
Belize (Portal)	556	Germany +	0130-0013	Korea (KT) ◆◆	009-16	Russia (Moscow) +	155-5122	Vietnam (calling centers)	1201-1111
Belize ◇	812	Greece +	008-001-411	Liechtenstein +	155-9777	Russia (all other) +	8095-155-5122		
Bermuda ✓	1-800-623-0877	Guam	950-1366	Lithuania ✓	8◆197	Saipan	235-0323		
Bolivia	0800-3333	Guatemala +	195	Luxembourg	0800-0115	Saipan (Tinian and Rota) +	1-235-0323		
Brazil	000-8016	Honduras Δ	121	Macao	0800-121	San Marino +	172-1877		
British Virgin Islands Δ	1-800-877-8000	Hong Kong	800-1877	Malaysia +	800-0016	Saudi Arabia	1800-15		
Bulgaria Δ	00-800-1010	Hong Kong Δ	011	Mexico +	95-800-877-8000	Singapore +	8000-177-177		
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Hungary +✓	00◆800-01-877	Monaco +	19◆0087	Slovak Republic +✓	0042-087-187		
Cayman Islands	1-800-366-4663	Iceland +	800-9003	Netherlands +	06-022-9119	South Africa +	0-800-99-0001		
Chile	00◆0317	India +	000-137	Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao & Bonaire) +	001-800-745-1111	Spain	900-99-0013		
China +✓	108-13	Indonesia (Indosat)	001-801-15			Sweden +	020-799-011		

Sprint.
To order a free FONCARD
CALL COLLECT TO THE U.S.
212-248-0295

Certain restrictions apply where country-to-country calling is available. Listing subject to change. For Customer Service call the Sprint Access Number of the country you're in or 1-800-877-4646 while in the U.S. Non-bolded countries allow calls to the U.S. only. Bold denotes country-to-country calling availability. Calls to Singapore and Thailand not allowed. Δ FONCARD billing only. Use Global Calling "891" number & PIN. Global Calling rates apply. ◆ Wait for second tone. + Public phones may require coin or card. ✓ Available at most phones. ▲ Not available from pay phones. ◆◆ From pay phones, push red button, wait for tone, then dial "0288". ◇ Available only from specially marked phones. ‡ Available at military phones only. Ω Available from airports/seaports only. © 1995 Sprint

Printed by Newsfax International, London. Registered as a newspaper at the post office.

هكذا من الأصل

THE AMERICAS

Billions Still on the Line as the Budget Horses Hit the Stretch

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — First the Republicans did what the president wanted and agreed to open some of the government. Then the president did what the Republicans had been demanding and put a really, truly balanced budget proposal on the negotiating table.

With this instant political harmony, it might seem that the two sides will agree any day now on how to get it all done.

But that appears unlikely, and not just because the blizzard has disrupted negotiations. The Democrats and Republicans are still hundreds of billions of dollars apart on such items as taxes and Medicare.

And those differences are slight compared with the policy divergences on how to change welfare and Medicare and on whether Medicaid should remain a guaranteed entitlement or be turned over to the states.

Beyond that, the Democrats believe they have twice won big with political changes in the last week. That confidence can make it harder, not easier, to agree, especially since the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, had a hard time selling his supporters on the conciliatory step the Republicans took.

The sharpest change in the political dynamics is that Republicans can no longer frame the argument — as they had been doing until Saturday night — as their having shown a commitment to balancing a budget with an actual proposal while Mr. Clinton had not.

NEW ANALYSIS

Now the argument is about how to achieve it. As one highly placed Democratic aide said Sunday: "This is now about Medicare versus tax cuts. This thing from here on out is on our playing field."

Republicans then had a series of unwelcome options. First, it was hard for them to avoid conceding that Mr. Clinton "has come a long way in the last 48 hours," as Representative Robert L. Livingston of Louisiana, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, put it on the Cable News Network program "Evans and Novak."

Second, they found themselves back to arguing the details of the sacrifice needed to balance the budget, which is not much fun when the other side is saying it can be done with much less pain.

While Republicans may strike a chord when they say the government is spending too much, Democrats resemble a marching band when they say that the spending is for old people or education or cleaning up rivers.

Republicans unhappy with those steps could maintain that nothing much was changed Saturday when Mr. Clinton merely submitted a modified version of the Senate Democrats' budget.

Representative Tom DeLay of Texas, the House Republican whip, took that approach Sunday on the NBC News program "Meet the Press." He said there was little pressure on House Republicans to compromise any more because they could dictate all government spending.

"We're going to only fund those programs we want to fund," he said. "The House has to originate the spending. We're in charge. We don't have to negotiate with the Senate. We don't have to negotiate with Democrats."

"If we don't want a program," he added, "we just don't bring it up on the floor."

And other Republicans took the path of claiming a triumph. Tony Blankley, spokesman for Mr. Gingrich, called the president's action in proposing a balanced budget "a very hard-won victory for the Republicans."

That is not what the Democrats think. They argue, as Mr. Clinton did Saturday night, that they have proved that the budget can be balanced without severe pain.

Why propose a seven-year balanced budget plan Saturday after refusing to do so for weeks?

"We weren't going to give in to their extortion," said another ranking Democratic aide, so the administration would not submit a new budget while Republicans were insisting they would keep parts of the government shut until "doomsday," as Mr. Livingston said recently.

But Republicans relented earlier in the week when first Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, and then Mr. Gingrich called for at least a partial end to the partial shutdown.

"We really thought last night was a perfect time," the Democratic aide said. "Once they broke," he added, "we stole what was their only unifying next issue," the complaint that Mr. Clinton had not proposed a balanced budget.

The Democratic proposal had been more or less ready for some time. While Senate Democrats had publicly proposed a budget with no tax cuts, they were ready with an alternative.

"We've had tax cuts in our working proposals for some time," Senator Tom Daschle of South Dakota, the minority leader, said, "because we understood if we are ever going to get an agreement, there had to be some."

Any real compromise between the latest proposals, splitting the differences on big issues like taxes and Medicare, would require larger cuts than Mr. Clinton put on the table.

Such changes could cause widespread Democratic desertions. But it would also be difficult for Republicans, especially in the House, to scale back their plans.

An agreement will be very hard to reach on any obvious terms. And if there is no agreement, there is no chance to defect.

Away From Politics

•**Political and social reform** is failing to mobilize college freshmen, with rising numbers of them believing that individuals are powerless to bring about change, a survey says. The percentage of freshmen who think one person "can do little to change society" rose to nearly 34 percent — a 10-year high, according to the annual survey conducted by the University of California at Los Angeles. *(AP)*

•**A series of small earthquakes**, including one of a magnitude of 5.2, that jolted residents in Southern California was the latest sign of seismological turmoil beneath the Owens Valley, according to a seismologist. *(AP)*

•**A fourth person has died** of injuries suffered in a fire that gutted a motel in Bowling Green, Kentucky, over the weekend. *(AP)*

•**An Atlanta police officer has been suspended** following an investigation into a shoot-out at a motorcycle repair shop that killed a customer. Witnesses said the officer deliberately shot the man. The police have said Jerry Jackson was killed Dec. 7 by ricocheting bullets in the shoot-out between plainclothes officers who thought a robbery was in progress and a mechanic who thought the police were armed robbers. *(AP)*

For Visa-Seekers, Wait Isn't Over

Backlog at U.S. Offices

The Associated Press

LONDON — Lines were long and patience short Monday as U.S. embassies around the world went back to work processing visas following a temporary truce in Washington's budget battle.

At the visa office in Madrid, where Juan Aria was waiting, some people had lined up at midnight.

"I have been in line for three hours this morning," he said. "It's a disgrace."

He said he was unable to return for the start of his post-graduate work in the United States last week.

Antonina Page, 68, who was applying for a visa in Manila, said that "if they keep shutting down the embassy, I may not be able to set foot in this place called America."

The budget impasse, which stopped embassy operations for three weeks, delayed her visit to see her six children and husband.

In Mexico City, a few hundred people formed a line that was nothing out of the ordinary at the busiest U.S. visa office in the world.

"I had to show up at work on Dec. 26," said Héctor Aguilar, 25. He said his boss at the human resources department of Gillette in Boston had been "very understanding."

About 200 people were waiting at the U.S. Consulate in Berlin, and extra staff members were there to help.

There were no lines in London, where the embassy meets visa applicants by appointment.

Katherine Koob of the United States Information Service in Sydney estimated that the consulate there faced a backlog of 25,000 visa applications.

In Tokyo, a U.S. Embassy spokesman, John Lundin, said there was no backlog because the embassy returned all the applications it had on hand when the shutdown began Dec. 15. So applicants must start over.

John MacDougall, Agence France-Presse

Visa applicants waiting in line Monday outside the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta.

Sides Move Closer In Fresh Round Of Budget Talks

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republican leaders in Congress brought new proposals for savings in Medicare and Medicaid to budget negotiations at the White House Monday, moving them closer to the latest budget that President Bill Clinton offered Saturday.

But while the two sides were now almost within shouting distance on their plans for two of the largest and most vexing programs that the negotiators are haggling over, there still was scant optimism that a compromise plan to balance the federal budget by 2002 was in the offing.

The Republicans, led by the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, and the House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, were said to have offered to scale back their proposed savings from Medicare to $168 billion over seven years, not far from the $102 billion in savings that Mr. Clinton proposed in his latest offer. On Medicaid, the Republicans now propose to save $85 billion over seven years, compared with Mr. Clinton's most recent offer of $52 billion.

The two sides' freshest proposals represent shifts of literally hundreds of billions of dollars from their original positions. But there was a tangible sense of finality about both the White House and Republican offers that clouded the prospects that the remaining gaps could be closed.

Mr. Dole said Monday that it was time to "get it done or not get it done" in the budget talks, and other Republicans suggested that the legislators have moved about as far toward compromise as they can.

And when Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin was asked Sunday whether the administration could edge further toward a compromise on Medicare spending, he sounded unyielding: "I think the answer there is very simple and that is 'no.' "

POLITICAL NOTES

Gramm Lags in South Carolina

COLUMBIA, South Carolina — Richard M. Quinn, the veteran political consultant handling the campaign of Senator Phil Gramm of Texas for the South Carolina primary on March 2, has a frustration.

"The Forbes and Buchanan campaigns are the best thing Bob Dole has going for him in South Carolina," he said, referring to Steve Forbes and Patrick J. Buchanan, two of Mr. Gramm's rivals for the Republican presidential nomination, along with Senator Dole, the front-runner.

"They are preventing a 60 percent majority from being born," Mr Quinn added.

In the contest Mr. Gramm has labeled a must-win race, because it comes 3 to 10 days before six other states in his presumed southern base pick delegates, he has assembled an organization of conservative activists in all 46 counties to challenge Mr. Dole, who has a steady 40 percent in the polls and a near-monopoly on big-name endorsements.

But Mr. Gramm has not been able to shake off the others who claim part of his conservative base.

Because of that, said Charles Dunn, a Clemson University political scientist, "Dole is well-positioned to play divide and conquer" in the South Carolina race.

An intensive media campaign by Mr. Forbes has attracted economic conservatives who like his flat-tax proposal and has brought him at least even with Mr. Gramm in public-opinion polls, even though Mr. Forbes has no organization here. *(WP)*

First Lady's Family Reflection

WASHINGTON — None of the usual Washington parlor games can be played with Hillary Rodham Clinton's meditation on child-rearing, "It Takes a Village (And Other Lessons Children Teach Us)." There is no index, for instance, with which to quickly check whether the first lady believes Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, her nemesis in the Whitewater affair, is the product of bad parenting. The new book is dedicated to "the family that raised me, the family I joined and the family we made."

Sprinkled among pleas for guaranteed health care for children, paid maternity leave and renewed spirituality in families are personal observations and revelations, such as:

"In 1979, we scheduled an appointment to visit a fertility clinic right after a long-awaited vacation. Lo and behold, I got pregnant during that vacation. (I have often remarked to my husband that we might have had more children if we had taken more vacations!)" *(WP)*

Clinton's Approval Rating Falls

WASHINGTON — As the fight over the federal budget dragged on, it dragged President Bill Clinton's approval rating down with it — to his lowest in a year, according to a new poll.

The percentage of Americans who approve of the way Mr. Clinton is handling his job fell from 51 percent three weeks ago, as partial government shutdown began, to 42 percent this weekend, when it ended, according to a USA Today/CNN/Gallup poll released Monday.

Congressional Republicans regained some confidence, with 47 percent of those surveyed saying they want the Republicans to have more influence over the nation's direction; 41 percent said Mr. Clinton. Two months ago, Mr. Clinton led 48 percent to 42 percent. *(AP)*

Quote / Unquote

Senator Phil Gramm of Texas at a South Carolina debate among candidates for the Republican presidential nomination: "I am not going to cut a deal with Bill Clinton. Bob Dole said it didn't matter that he's not here tonight. Maybe it doesn't, but it does matter that he's in Washington cutting a deal with Bill Clinton." *(Reuters)*

High Court Upholds Limits On Indecent Broadcasting

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday rejected a constitutional challenge to a federal law that bans indecent programming on radio and broadcast television during the day and in prime-time evening hours.

The court took the action without comment, leaving intact a sharply divided federal appeals court ruling last June that upheld the 1992 law. The debate over federal regulation of indecent and sexually explicit speech is certain to continue, however, both within and outside the court.

Congress is weighing curbs against transmitting obscene and indecent material over computer networks, and the Supreme Court justices recently agreed to review a separate federal law intended to curb access to indecent programming on certain cable television channels. Also awaiting action by the justices is a challenge to the Federal Communications Commission's approach to imposing fines on broadcasters for indecent programming.

In light of continued ferment over the issue of indecency, the justices' quick action Monday in refusing to hear the challenge to Section 16a of the Public Telecommunications Act of 1992, limiting indecent programming to late-night and predawn hours, was surprising.

The Clinton administration, while defending the constitutionality of the law, had urged the court to defer action until after it decides the cable television case, set for argument on Feb. 21.

The Federal Communications Commission defines indecency as "language that depicts or describes, in terms patently offensive as measured by contemporary community standards for the broadcast medium, sexual or excretory activities or organs." In 1978, the court upheld the commission's authority to regulate indecency. But as the constant flow of new legal challenges makes clear, that decision left many unanswered questions.

The question presented by the case Monday was the constitutional adequacy of the late-night "safe harbor" that the 1992 law provided to broadcasters of indecent material. In 1988, Congress had directed the communications commission to ban indecent programming 24 hours a day, but the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit struck that law down on the ground that the First Amendment required there to be some time of day when broadcasters could offer indecent programming to a willing adult audience.

Congress then enacted the 1992 law, which permits indecent broadcasts from midnight to 6:00 A.M. for commercial stations and from 10:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. for public radio and television stations that go off the air at or before midnight.

In 1993, a panel of the appeals court declared the new law unconstitutional. That panel was made up of the appeals court's three most liberal members. The full appeals court vacated the panel's opinion and upheld the law on the ground that the law served the government's interest in "supporting parental supervision of what children see and hear on the public airwaves."

Two coalitions of broadcasters filed Supreme Court appeals from that ruling. One appeal was filed by a group of noncommercial broadcasters and by literary figures, including the poet Allen Ginsburg. Their brief said that the result of the ruling would be to limit the American adult audience "to watching and hearing only programming fit for children."

Another group, including the commercial networks and civil liberties groups, argued that the indecency standard was unconstitutionally vague and that the law intruded into families' varying approaches on childrearing.

The court also made these rulings Monday:

- It turned down an appeal by a group of religious conservatives from a ruling that upheld a program of distributing condoms to junior and senior high school students in a Massachusetts public school district.
- It refused to hear a constitutional challenge to a regulation in North Miami, Florida, that bars the hiring of smokers for any city job.

DEATH NOTICE

Friends at the International Herald Tribune deeply regret the passing of

William Joseph Finnerty

on December 8, 1995 in Richmond, Virginia and wish to extend to his wife and family their sincerest sympathy.

The American University of Paris
presents the fifth annual seminar on

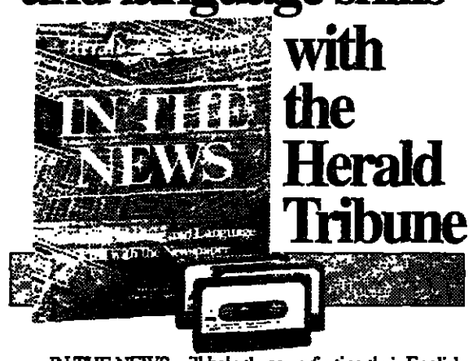
NEGOTIATION

conducted by professors
Deborah M. Kolb & Bruce M. Patton
of
THE PROGRAM on NEGOTIATION at HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

- Effective training in negotiation techniques and dispute resolution for senior management
- Lectures, demonstrations and exercises, conducted in English

Paris: March 21 & 22, 1996
Contact: The American University of Paris
Tel.: (33-1) 47.20.44.99 Fax: (33-1) 47.20.45.64
email: 75162.1003@compuserve.com

Master reading and language skills with the Herald Tribune



IN THE NEWS will help those perfecting their English to become independent and efficient readers. Through compelling news and feature stories, essays and editorials, you will not only explore thought-provoking contemporary issues, but also investigate intriguing questions.

Related activities and exercises, developed by the editors of the NTC Publishing Group, one of the leading American educational publishers, provide a complete framework for improving reading and language skills.

The IN THE NEWS package, in a vinyl storage case, consists of:

1 The Manual (160 pages) with articles grouped into thematic sections: News, Opinion, Business, Education, Arts and Leisure, Science and Environment, Sports.

Every article is followed by exercises to help readers better understand its main points, vocabulary and idioms. Each section includes a "Focus on the Newspaper" unit designed to familiarize readers with the characteristics of journalistic writing and enable them to analyze the content and viewpoint of newspaper articles.

2 Three audio cassettes with readings of selected articles from the manual, to help users improve comprehension as they explore challenging articles.

IN THE NEWS is an excellent tool for improving your English – and is a perfect gift for colleagues, friends or family members who are studying English as a foreign language.

Order your copies today!

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Return your order to International Herald Tribune Offers, 37 Lambton Road, London SW20 0LW, England.
For faster service, fax order to: (44-181) 944 8243.

Please send me____copies of IN THE NEWS at UK£38 (US$60) each, including postage in Europe.
Additional postage outside Europe:
North America, Africa, Middle East £2.50 (US$3.95) per copy; rest of world £5.50 (US$8.75) per copy.
Please allow up to 3 weeks for delivery.

Name _____
Address _____
City/Code/Country _____
Payment is by credit card only. Please charge to my credit card:
☐Access ☐Amex ☐Diners ☐Eurocard ☐MasterCard ☐Visa
Card No._____ Exp. date _____
Signature _____
Company EEC VAT ID No. _____

96-1-6

ASIA

Chilling Figures On Orphan Toll

China Cites '89 Deaths

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — The former director of Shanghai's largest orphanage acknowledged Monday that perhaps one-fifth or more of the orphans under his care died in 1989 because "that year was very cold and we had no electricity."

The revelation was made as Chinese officials opened the doors to the large state-run facility here and put on display for foreign journalists hundreds of well-fed infants in what appeared to be a healthy and nurturing environment.

With this display, the officials were seeking to defend themselves from charges by a New York-based human rights organization that thousands of orphans here and in China's 66 other state-run orphanages are dying each year from deliberate starvation and neglect.

During a news conference that followed the tour, Han Weicheng, the deputy director of the Shanghai Civil Affairs Bureau, acknowledged that high orphan mortality rates plagued the institution when he was director during the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Mr. Han said the number of deaths in the institution, which has had a constant population of about 500 children, reached 20 percent or more, compared with 3 to 4 percent today.

The reasons, he said, included the high percentage of severely handicapped orphans who arrived in poor health and a generally high incidence of disease in the orphan population.

In addition, he acknowledged that such factors as freezing cold conditions inside the orphanage could have been a factor in the poor health of the children.

"Some of these children have diseases where they can't eat, they can't digest food, some have malformations of the brain and these children can't live too long," Mr. Han said.

But he categorically denied the allegations of a staff physician who worked under him and who has charged that the Shanghai facility systematically singled out orphans for "summary resolution," or death, by withholding food or medical care from them.

"I don't understand this term," he said, "there is no such thing. This is sheer fabrication."

The physician, Zhang Shuyun, claims to have documented the "unnatural deaths of well over 1,000 children from 1986 to 1992 alone," a report by Human Rights Watch says. By her accounting, 47 percent of the 200 orphan deaths that occurred from November 1991 to October 1992 were attributed to "third degree malnutrition."

During the open house on Monday, staff members cuddled abandoned babies, danced and played and sang songs with them as two dozen reporters were ushered through rooms furnished with brightly colored toys, stuffed animals and educational aids.

The Shanghai officials declined to open a second facility under their control on an island outside the city where abuses are alleged to be continuing.

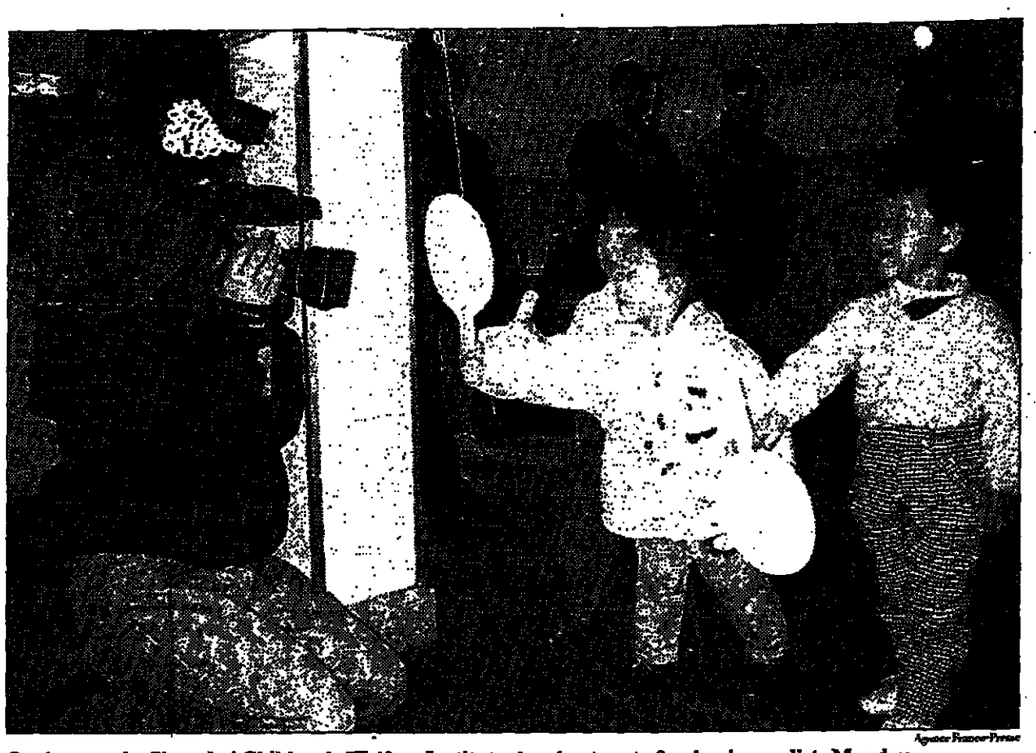
"The level of this institution is progressing and all the staff members are doing their best to care for the children and the children here are living happily and healthily," said Zhou Zhuqing, the current director of the orphanage, known as the Shanghai Children's Welfare Institute.

Some of the furnishings, like the 16 computers in the educational center, were so new that their packing boxes were still neatly stacked in the corner of the room, indicating a very recent arrival. The computers were not in use Monday.

But while the Shanghai orphanage put on its best face to show that conditions there have much improved in recent years, top officials of the facility, and of Shanghai's city government and of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said they were unable to provide a detailed accounting of orphan mortality in Shanghai and in China as a whole.

Instead, they spent much of the day seeking to discredit the Human Rights Watch report, whose allegations of orphan mistreatment were based in large measure on the testimony, medical records and photographs smuggled out of China by Dr. Zhang.

The 53-year-old physician fled China last year after waging what she has described as an unsuccessful campaign to expose conditions at the orphanage.



Agence France-Presse

Orphans at the Shanghai Children's Welfare Institute showing toys to foreign journalists Monday.

Strong Candidates Portend Change In Japan's Politics

Teresa Watanabe
Los Angeles Times

TOKYO — The two rivals to be Japan's next prime minister — Ryutaro Hashimoto, the head of the nation's largest party, and the opposition leader Ichiro Ozawa — represent a clash of political titans not seen here for decades.

Mr. Hashimoto, the quick-witted and sharp-tongued Liberal Democratic Party president, is the governing coalition favorite, to be chosen head of government at a special parliamentary session this week, to succeed Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, who resigned abruptly Friday. Mr. Hashimoto is minister of international trade and industry.

His challenger, Mr. Ozawa, a longtime Liberal Democratic tactician who bolted the party in 1993 and now heads the New Frontier Party, is regarded as possibly the most visionary politician in Japan, a man who advocates nothing short of revolution. He is also a masterful strategist with a record of delivering electoral victories for followers — a talent that counts for more than brilliant policy or telegenic appeal here.

"The fact that two parties can come up with such strong leaders is a big change 50 years after the war," said Kuniko Inoguchi, a Sophia University political science professor. Referring to a national wariness of strong leaders stemming from Japan's militaristic past, Mr. Inoguchi added, "I think there is a growing consensus that it is no longer dangerous to have politicians with strong personalities."

Although Japan has produced several prime ministers since World War II who enjoyed broad public support, such as Kakuei Tanaka and Yasuhiro Nakasone, most have been figureheads who only had to deal with ineffective opposition leaders.

Not so with Mr. Hashimoto and Mr. Ozawa, who were urged to run precisely because they represent strength and decisiveness at a time of economic malaise in Japan.

The two men share some striking similarities. Both Mr. Hashimoto, 58, and Mr. Ozawa, 53, are graduates of Keio University, a prestigious private school. Both inherited their political machines from their fathers in their first runs for national office — Mr. Hashimoto in 1963 and Mr. Ozawa in 1967. Most important, both studied at the feet of the same master: Mr. Tanaka, the late Liberal Democratic godfather who raised to an art the practice of securing political loyalty with money and positions.

And both men, U.S. analysts say, will be better for the United States than the genial but ineffective Mr. Murayama. Mr. Hashimoto, in remarks shortly after Mr. Murayama's resignation, said U.S.-Japan relations would be the new cabinet's top priority. But, based on the two men's records, Mr. Ozawa appears to be favored by American policymakers.

"In terms of level of cooperation in resolving issues, the general view in Washington is that Ozawa has been more helpful," said Glen Fukushima, vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan. "The view of Hashimoto is that, maybe in the end, as with auto parts, he'll settle the issue. But it will be rough going getting there."

There is no doubt that Mr. Ozawa's vision of reform is bolder than Mr. Hashimoto's. In a 27-point platform, Mr. Ozawa lays out dramatic policies: a 50 percent income tax cut in exchange for a 10 percent increase in the consumption tax to make Japan less dependent on workers' contributions in the rapidly aging society; a special UN police force to enable Japan to take part in global peacekeeping ventures without running afoul of constitutional prohibitions against deploying Japanese forces abroad; a reduction in the central ministries to 15 in favor of more local control by 300 supercities; stronger political control of the bureaucracy.

Hashimoto Receives Japanese Parties' Nod

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The governing coalition formally named Ryutaro Hashimoto as its candidate for prime minister Monday, virtually assuring that he will be chosen Thursday to head the Japanese government.

Mr. Hashimoto, who is the trade minister and president of the Liberal Democratic Party, Japan's dominant political party, would succeed Tomiichi Murayama, who unexpectedly announced his resignation on Friday.

The three parties in the ruling coalition have almost no policy positions in common, but they have agreed on a vague platform that is supposed to govern Mr. Hashimoto's administration.

Mr. Hashimoto on Monday night shook hands with the leaders of the other two leaders of parties in the coalition — Mr. Murayama and Masayoshi Takemura of New Party Sakigake — and pledged to do his best if elected prime minister.

"I'm very grateful for this," Mr. Hashimoto told reporters. "I'll do my best to build trust among the parties in the coalition."

Mr. Hashimoto said that the economy was slowly improving, a point the coalition has emphasized in rejecting calls for new general elections.

"I don't think that we need new elections before the fall," Koichi Kato, the Liberal Democratic Party's secretary-general, said Monday night.

New elections do not have to be held for another 18 months. But many people have been angered by the prospect of the prime minister's residence being turned over to the leader of another party without consulting the voters.

The leadership of the New Frontier Party, the main opposition group, tried a new strategy Monday to demand immediate new elections. The party leadership tried to get all of its 170 members of Parliament — one-third of the total — to resign en masse to dramatize its protest against the change in prime ministers without an election.

The strategy failed. One faction in the New Frontier Party, led by former Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, resisted the idea. The failure of the effort underscores the cracks in the opposition and represents a defeat for Ichiro Ozawa, the president of the New Frontier Party.

How new technology is affecting the way we think.

It's all part of Newsweek
THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSMAGAZINE

For subscription enquiries please telephone (44) 1753 254552 or fax (44) 1753 571617

BRIEFLY ASIA

Malaysia Urges Region To Heed Arms Controls

KUALA LUMPUR — Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia urged countries in the Asia-Pacific region Monday to pay more attention to arms control, including nuclear weapons.

"I think we in the Pacific must address the issue of arms control more seriously," he said at a conference of Asia-Pacific experts and officials. "We spent no less than $470 billion on arms in 1993," he told the conference on regional political and security issues, called the Second Pacific Dialogue. "We have the world's biggest military powers and largest military spenders in our midst."

Mr. Mahathir said the Pacific region "more than any other needs to implement the provisions of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty more vigorously."

"Three of the five declared nuclear powers are in the Pacific. A fourth tests here," Mr. Mahathir said, referring to France and its nuclear arms testing in the South Pacific.

Newly industrializing countries in the Pacific region are racing to keep abreast of one another and acquire new arms technology. *(Reuters)*

Dhaka Vote Again Reset

DHAKA — General elections in Bangladesh have been postponed again, from Feb. 7 to Feb. 15, the Election Commission said Monday. The election was initially scheduled for Jan. 18.

After the first postponement, announced last month, election commission sources said the delay would give the governing Bangladesh Nationalist Party time to bargain with opposition parties, which have threatened to boycott the voting unless Prime Minister Begum Khalida Zia resigns and hands power to a caretaker.

Begum Zia has rejected the demands as unconstitutional and dismissed charges that her government rigged a 1994 parliamentary by-election. The second postponement was announced on the first day of a 48-hour opposition-led strike, which has largely paralyzed the country. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

Vietnamese authorities have recovered 30 bodies after a ferry carrying about 100 forestry workers and villagers sank in a remote northern lake last Thursday, an official said Monday. *(Reuters)*

Three people were killed and five were wounded when the police opened fire to disperse a mob that attacked a police station in the state of Andhra Pradesh, the Press Trust of India said Monday. *(Reuters)*

Three Indonesian rivers have overflowed, killing two people and forcing 5,000 Jakarta residents to flee the capital's worst floods in 20 years. Some areas in the east and south of the city were covered in 3 meters of water. *(AP)*

VOICES From Asia

Emily Lau, a Hong Kong legislator, pressing Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind to offer British passports to millions of Hong Kong citizens to give them an escape route from Chinese rule: "Do you not have a conscience? Do you not think it's disgraceful to hand these frightened people over to a regime from which they fled?" *(AFP)*

Henry Kao, former Taiwan communications minister and mayor of Taipei, as he announced his withdrawal from Taiwan's presidential race after failing to obtain 201,000 signatures endorsing his bid: "I am here to announce with regret my withdrawal from the race. The election law is unfair, asking aspirants to collect so many voters' signatures." *(AFP)*

EUROPE

A Weakened Italy Takes Up EU Reins

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

Prime Minister Lamberto Dini launched Italy's presidency of the European Union on Monday, but his caretaker status underlined an absence of leadership that threatens Italy with political and economic marginalization in Europe, officials and analysts said.

The political chaos that has forced Italy to resort to government by non-elected technocrats will handicap the country's ability to manage the two priorities of its six-month presidency, according to Italian and EU officials.

Italy will open a yearlong series of negotiations on reforming EU institutions to enable the bloc to expand into Eastern Europe, but it has no clear consensus on what those reforms should include or the political power to steer the debate, officials said. That will leave the process largely in the hands of Germany and France, which outlined proposals last month for rule changes to allow a vanguard of countries to press ahead with deeper integration.

Perhaps more important, the lack of a strong government continues to feed doubts about Italy's ability to slash its bloated budget deficit and national debt. Without bold new budget cuts, Europe's third-largest economy could find itself shut out of a single European currency, and perhaps even the single market, for years after the 1999 target date.

"The country feels a risk of marginalization, and we are trying to do our best to get back in the mainstream again," said Gianni Bonvicini, director of the Institute for International Affairs in Rome and foreign-policy adviser to Romano Prodi, the leader of Italy's center-left political bloc.

"The country feels a risk of marginalization, and we are trying our best to get back in the mainstream."

But Mr. Bonvicini saw no quick return to the core of EU power for Italy.

"The EU presidency isn't the right way to re-enter the group," Mr. Bonvicini said. "We know this will depend on our ability to emerge from the domestic political crisis."

He predicted that it would take Italy several years, and two more national elections, to produce a stable political order following the corruption investigations that have decimated the old Christian-Democratic-led ruling class.

In the short term, government officials expressed confidence that Parliament would extend Mr. Dini's term until June when it opens two to three days of debate on the issue on Tuesday. But officials worried that the government would have limited authority to push new initiatives or mediate EU disputes effectively during its tenure.

The situation is humbling for a country that takes pride in being one of the Union's six original members, and birthplace of the bloc's founding Treaty of Rome.

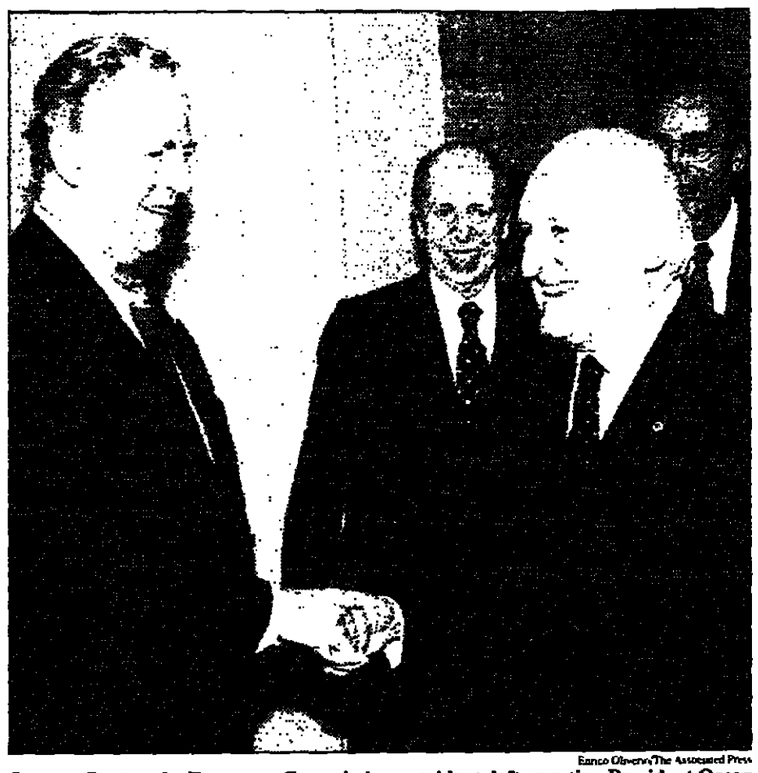
The country's second-tier political status was driven home painfully on two occasions last year. The United States, France, Britain, Germany and Russia rebuffed Rome's bid to gain admission to the Contact Group, which steered policy toward the former Yugoslavia. And President Jacques Chirac personally upbraided Mr. Dini and canceled a meeting with him after Italy voted against France on the issue of nuclear testing at the United Nations.

The latter dispute threatens to overshadow Italy's launching of the EU reform negotiations. Mr. Chirac already has indicated that he will boycott the special summit meeting Italy will organize in Turin on March 29 to open the talks, and Mr. Dini will have a hard time brokering compromises if he cannot restore a working relationship with such a major player.

Economically, Italy has benefited from the lira's sharp devaluation over the last three years to grow by an estimated 3.2 percent in 1995, one of Europe's strongest growth rates. But a massive national debt and high government deficit risk stifling growth and closing to door to Rome's participation in monetary union.

Mr. Dini overcame several no-confidence measures to pass 35 trillion lire of cuts in December, but that will still leave the deficit at 5.6 percent of gross domestic product this year, well above the Maastricht limit of 3 percent. And inflation could rise from an already-high 5.4 percent if public-sector workers seek to make up for those losses this year.

Mr. Dini has backed away from the idea of accelerating budget cuts to meet the 3 percent target in 1997 and re-entering the lira in Europe's exchange-rate mechanism. Instead, his goal is to ensure that the German demands for tighter deficit constraints among countries adopting a single currency do not raise the entry barrier to EU members like Italy who are likely to join later, officials said.



Enrico Oliveri/The Associated Press

Jacques Santer, the European Commission president, left, greeting President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro at a dinner in Rome celebrating the start of Italy's EU presidency.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Prague Set for EU Application

HELSINKI — The Czech Republic plans to apply for European Union membership this month and hopes to start formal entry talks at the same time as Cyprus and Malta, Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec said Monday.

The republic meets most of the criteria for economic and monetary union and hopes to join the Union before the end of the decade, he said at a news conference.

Prague plans to submit its application during Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus's state visit to Italy, the current EU president, this month. Cyprus and Malta expect to enter the EU in 1998. *(Reuters)*

Tory Squabbling Erupts Anew

LONDON — Britain's governing Conservatives on Monday ignored their leader's appeal to stop squabbling or risk defeat when a top right-winger accused the left wing of mounting a campaign to discredit him.

Just a day after Prime Minister John Major said the Conservatives risked losing the next election unless they closed ranks, Defense Secretary Michael Portillo rubbed salt into party wounds opened by the defection of a moderate member of Parliament, Emma Nicholson.

Several members of Parliament from the Conservative center-left sharply criticized Mr. Portillo last week for the way he attacked Ms. Nicholson.

"The fact of the matter is that Emma Nicholson did show disloyalty to two prime ministers in a row, and I said that fairly and squarely and I don't think there can be any denying that," he told BBC radio from Japan, where he is on a visit. *(Reuters)*

Arms Panel Delays Ulster Trip

DUBLIN — The international commission set up to deal with the disarmament of the Irish Republican Army has delayed its return to Ireland, apparently because of a recent resurgence of violence in Northern Ireland.

The new spate of killings, attributed by most officials to the IRA, has thrown the Northern Ireland peace effort into doubt. The disarmament commission, headed by former Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, had been scheduled to return by the end of last week. *(NYT)*

Talks Begin With Papandreou

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, under intensive care in a hospital, met Monday with his son, Education Minister George Papandreou, who has been given the job of asking for his father's resignation.

Doctors said Mr. Papandreou's condition had improved over the weekend.

The prime minister's son refused to say if he broached the subject with his father during a short meeting at the hospital, but sources said the talks would eventually lead to his asking for the resignation. *(AP)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

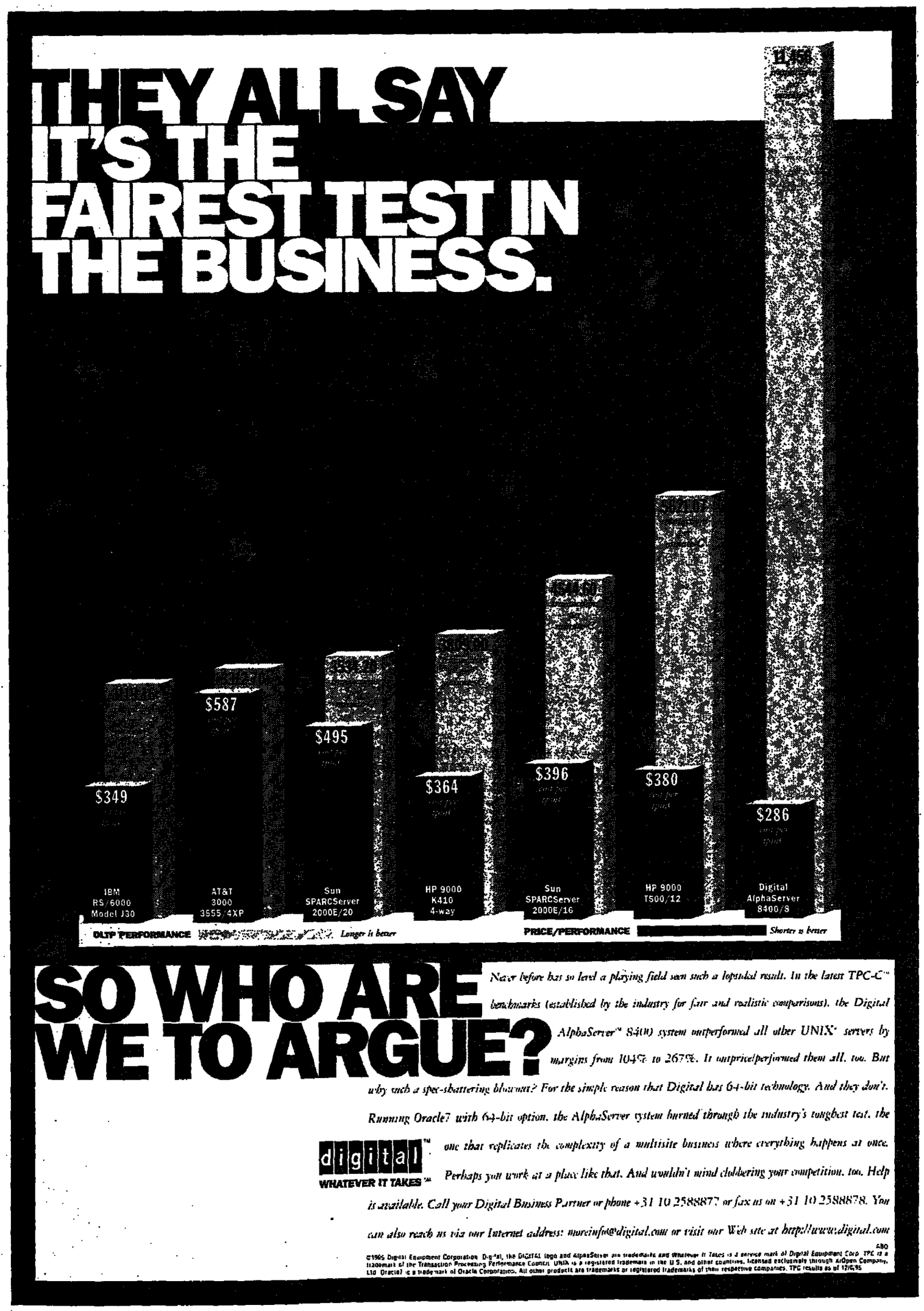
BRUSSELS: Carl Bildt, the EU's representative in Bosnia, addresses the European Parliament on the situation in former Yugoslavia.

PARIS: The commissioner for relations with the Mediterranean and Latin America, Manuel Marín, attends a ministerial conference on economic aid for Palestinians.

ISRAEL: The commissioner for research and development, Edith Cresson, visits Israel on Tuesday and Wednesday.

BRUSSELS: Mario Monti, the commissioner for internal markets, meets with Jean-Claude Combaldieu, president of the European Trademarks Office.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP



INTERNATIONAL

India and the Nuclear Temptation: A Possible Test of Strength

By John-Thor Dahlburg
Los Angeles Times

NEW DELHI — In the exclusive circle of countries that have tested nuclear bombs, the record shows 1,054 explosions by the United States, compared with a single "peaceful" test by India nearly 22 years ago.

Some Indians now want another multikiloton detonation by their country to even the score a little.

"A new test may be the only way to tell the U.S. where it gets off," the columnist Inder Malhotra said last week.

The source of India's newfound peevishness is the proposed global Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and a push by the Clinton administration to get it approved by this spring. The pact, John Holum, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has predicted, "will make us grateful that we locked all nations into place on the nuclear learning curve."

For two years, India co-sponsored the test-ban treaty along with the United States, in a visible demonstration of new thinking by one of Moscow's erstwhile Third World cronies. But no longer.

Last autumn, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the government of P.V. Narasimha Rao reverted to India's old tack. It now insists that the five acknowledged nuclear "haves" — the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China — agree to a time-bound elimination of their nuclear arsenals as a condition to India's signature of a total test ban.

"If such a commitment is not forthcoming," Mr. Rao has said, "what are we to make of a status in which a few hold on to their awesome arsenals, kept trim by sophisticated computer simulation techniques, while they want all others to look on with empty hands?"

Indian officials fear that the test-ban accord, along with the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty orchestrated by the United States last year, would sanction a perpetual nuclear monopoly by the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

"We Indians would restrict any move to restrict the nuclear club to five," said Savita Pande of the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses, a New Delhi research center.

Evan Madeiros, senior analyst at the Washington-based Arms Control Association, said: "There's no way to deny that there's a real discriminatory aspect to nonproliferation. But the bottom line is: 'Is it in our national interest to allow more states to have nuclear weapons or to build better ones?' "

The squabble over the test-ban accord is only one area where differences between India and the United States have sharpened of late. As nationwide elections approach, Mr. Rao's Congress (I) Party may even be tempted to engage in a fresh nuclear test, since opinion polls show that is what the public wants.

On May 18, 1974, at the desert test site of Pokran in western Rajasthan state, India set off a 12-kiloton bomb in its sole nuclear explosion to date. But a recent poll found that 62 percent of Indians would approve of another explosion were it necessary "to develop a nuclear-weapon capability."

India has always claimed that it never "weaponized" results of the 1974 test. But U.S. experts estimate roughly that the country has produced 30 to 60 plutonium bombs, Mr. Madeiros said.

The New York Times reported last month that there were suspicions in Washington that India was getting ready for new testing. Spy satellites, it was said, had recorded renewed scientific and technical activity at Pokran.

In considering whether to test, one major restraining factor for Mr. Rao's government is the uncertain reaction of Pakistan, India's unfriendly neighbor has a nuclear weapons program of its own. And in the views of experts such as Miss Pande, the ambiguity served by an absence of testing is no less worrisome for Pakistan's leaders than a second explosion at Pokran.

"If you can serve the purpose of having a credible nuclear deterrent by doing nothing, why test?" she asked.

Guatemalan Outcome Precludes Ex-Dictator

The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY — A former foreign minister who promised to further democracy in Guatemala claimed victory Monday in the presidential runoff, defeating a rival who had planned to include a former dictator in his government.

"The people have chosen a better future," Alvaro Arzú Irigoyen, leader of the conservative Party for National Advancement, said as his supporters celebrated at party headquarters.

"We will not fail you," Mr. Arzú, 49, said. "We are going to work intensely over these next four years."

Ballots tabulated from 93 percent of Guatemala's municipalities following Sunday's runoff showed Mr. Arzú with 642,439 votes, or 52 percent, compared to 597,119 votes or 48 percent, for Alfonso Portillo, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal said.

Mr. Portillo would have no comment until all the returns were in, said Harris Whitbeck, a spokesman for his party, the rightist Guatemalan Republican Front. It was unclear when all the votes would be in since much of the country is rural and isolated.

Preliminary results showed that only one-third of eligible voters cast ballots in the runoff, the third presidential election in Guatemala since three decades of military rule ended in 1986.

Both candidates had promised to tackle rising crime, poverty and the failing judicial system, and to continue talks to end a 35-year civil war with leftist guerrillas.

Much of the campaigning focused on the candidates' links to past military governments. Mr. Arzú served as a tourism official under a former dictator, General Romeo Lucas García, while Mr. Portillo, 44, had the backing of General Efrain Rios Montt, the dictator who presided over one of the bloodiest stages of the civil war after a 1982 coup.

Mr. Portillo also promised to govern democratically and denied Mr. Arzú's claim that he would be General Rios Montt's puppet, but then vowed on election eve to appoint the former dictator to a new military post more powerful than that of defense minister.

A former foreign minister, Mr. Arzú heads the Party for National Advancement that holds 42 of the 80 seats in the legislature.

Mr. Arzú received his greatest support in the capital; Mr. Portillo in the countryside.

"The candidates always promise the same things and nothing ever changes," said Gerardo Cogti, an Indian voting despite dissatisfaction with both candidates.

Rigoberta Menchu, a Nobel Prize-winning Indian rights activist, said that despite the low turnout the election was important for Guatemala's shaky democracy: "We made great efforts to call the citizens to the polls. Still, this is very positive for democracy in Guatemala and in restoring credibility to its institutions."

A political scientist, Gabriel Aguilera, agreed.

"This is the third election since the transition to democracy began, and this consolidates that transition further," he said, noting that there were no official reports of fraud.

But disillusionment is high after decades of inept military and civilian governments, which have largely been unable to keep promises for real change or curb soaring crime and reduce poverty, Mr. Aguilera said.

Per capita income is at about $1,200 a year, one the lowest rates in South America.

The winner is to be inaugurated Sunday. He will succeed Ramiro de León Carpio, who was elected by the legislature in June 1993 to complete the term of Jorge Serrano Elias. Mr. Serrano was exiled for trying to shut the courts and Congress and seize near-dictatorial power.

Reuters

PEACE STEP — Subcommander Marcos, Zapatista rebel chief, right, giving up arms as he emerged from the Mexican jungle for the first time in two years to show the rebels' shift away from armed conflict.

Islam Points Way in These Malaysia Shops

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — A city municipality governed by an Islamic party in northeastern Malaysia has ordered supermarkets to set up separate checkout counters for men and women, a newspaper reported Monday.

The Star said the Kota Bahru Municipal Council also ordered supermarkets to close from 1 P.M. to 2 P.M. Fridays, the Muslim sabbath, when the devout go to mosques for prayers.

The new rules will take effect Jan. 15, the Star said, quoting the municipal council's spokesman, Azman Mohammed Dahan.

The Star quoted Mr. Azman as saying that creating separate lines in supermarkets was intended to prevent excessive mingling of men and women during peak hours. Supermarkets have agreed to comply, he added.

Kota Bahru is capital of Kelantan state, the only one of Malaysia's 13 states to be governed by the Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party, which came to power five years ago. The other states are controlled by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's secular National Front coalition.

Taro Okamoto Dies, Japanese Abstract Artist

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Taro Okamoto, 84, who led Japan's postwar abstract art movement and argued that art should not be comfortable, died of acute respiratory complications Sunday.

Mr. Okamoto was best known for designing the Sun Tower at the 1970 Expo in Osaka, marking the nation's rapid economic growth and industrialization of the 1970s and 1980s.

Despite his age, Mr. Okamoto was a popular figure on television shows and commercials until recently.

A son of the cartoonist Ippei Okamoto and the writer Kanoko Okamoto, he studied in Paris for 11 years after quitting a Tokyo art school in 1929. While there, he joined an abstract art movement with Kandinsky and other European artists.

He returned to Japan in 1940 after graduating from the University of Paris and became the leader of the nation's avant-garde art movement. "I returned to Japan to become anti-Japanese," he once said.

Karoly Grosz, 65, Is Dead; Former Hungarian Leader

BUDAPEST (AFP) — Karoly Grosz, 65, the last secretary-general of Hungary's former Communist Party, died Sunday after a long fight with lymphatic cancer.

Hungary's last pro-Soviet leader before the country's 1990 transition toward democracy, Mr. Grosz took over as head of the country's single Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in 1988.

Arvid Fredborg, 80, a Swedish author and historian and one of the first writers to expose the extent of the Jewish Holocaust in 1943, died on Jan. 4 near Stockholm, his family said Monday. The cause of death was not known.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

USA

85 MBA Schools in 1 day

That's the MBA Forums

Come discuss entrance requirements and courses of study with officers from business schools in the U.S.A., Europe and Asia. Learn about the GMAT and TOEFL. Purchase The Official Guide for GMAT Review at special prices.

Graduate Management Admission Council®

1996 MBA FORUMS SCHEDULE

PARIS, FRANCE, January 10 — Hotel Concorde La Fayette
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, January 13, Sheraton Frankfurt Hotel
TOKYO, JAPAN, May 25 — Keio Plaza Inter-Continental Hotel
HONG KONG, May 28, Conrad Hotel
CLEVELAND, September 28 — Sheraton Cleveland City Centre Hotel
BOSTON, October 4-5, 57 Howard Johnson Hotel
HOUSTON, October 12 — Doubletree-Post Oak Hotel
WASHINGTON, D.C. October 25-26, Capital Hilton Hotel
CHICAGO, November 1-2 — Palmer House Hilton Hotel
NEW YORK, November 8-9 — New York Vista Hotel
LOS ANGELES, November 15-16 — Doubletree Hotel, L.A. Airport
SAN FRANCISCO, November 22-23 — Sheraton Palace Hotel

For times, fees and site specific information, please fax (001-609-987-0628.

MBA Forums™
GMAC Director of MBA Forums, P.O. Box 6106, Princeton NJ 08541-6106

U.S.A.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, DC

KOGOD COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION'S MBA & MS REAL WORLD PROGRAMS

FEATURING:
- Modular format with a broad array of courses
- Strong international focus
- Lock-step program that develops teamwork
- Workshops that develops leadership skills
- Joint degree programs with our School of International Service or our Washington College of Law
- MS programs in Accounting, Taxation, and Finance
- AACSB accreditation

FOR INFORMATION AND APPLICATION:
- Visit us at the Paris MBA Forum on January 10th at the Hotel Concorde La Fayette or visit the Frankfurt MBA Forum on January 13th at the Sheraton Frankfurt Hotel. Or
- E-mail us at AUMBAMS@american.edu or Fax (202) 885-1078 or
- Write to American University

Kogod College of Business Administration
4400 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016-8044
U.S.A.

FRANCE

SPECIALIZED MASTERS IN MULTIMEDIA-HYPERMEDIA AT L'ECOLE NATIONALE SUPERIEURE DES BEAUX-ARTS
in association with
l'Ecole nationale supérieure des Télécommunications, l'Institut national des Télécommunications, le Collège des Ingénieurs, Matra Hachette Multimédia, Philips Media France, Apple Computer France, Hewlett-Packard, la Réunion des Musées Nationaux et le Club d'Investissement Média

Objective: Training program for a career as a writer and project director in multimedia/hypermedia.
Created for: Holders of higher degrees (ie. Masters, Bac +5 etc.). Individual cases will be analyzed based on professional experience.
Length of course: 12 months.
Admission seats available: 15.
Tuition: 40,000 FF. For students in the EEC, 120,000 FF for students outside of EEC.
Please contact l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts for an application form which should then be sent to us with a curriculum vitae and cover letter.
Application deadline: February 26, 1996
Pre-selected candidates will have their names posted at Ensb-a and interviews will be scheduled from March 4th to 20th, 1996. Official admissions will be announced starting March 25th, 1996.
Telephone: (33-1) 47 03 52 94
Email:mhll@calvacom.fr.

(ènsb-a)
14, rue Bonaparte -75272 PARIS Cedex 06

FRANCE

The most renowned school for French
INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS
an INTENSIVE COMPLETE IMMERSION course on the Riviera
8 hrs per day with 2 meals
For adults. 8 levels: Beginners I to Advanced II
Next 2-4 week course starts Feb. 5, March 4 and all year.
06230 Villefranche/Mer A9, France. Tel. 93 01 88 44. Fax: 93 76 92 17.

Send for a free copy of the
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION GUIDE
Write to: Kimberly Guerrand-Betrancourt
International Herald Tribune.
181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BAREME AS 24
au 6 JANVIER 1996
Prix Hors TVA en devise locale
(traduction disponible sur demande)
Remplace les barèmes antérieurs

FRANCE (zone C) en FF/1 - TVA: 20,6%
GO: 3,42 — FOD*: 2,12
SC99: 4,59 — SCSP: 4,79

U.K. zone B en £/1 - TVA: 17,5% (fuel 8%)
GO: 0,502 — FOD*: 0,311

ALLEMAGNE (zone G) DM/1 - TVA 15%
GO: 0,96 — FOD*: 0,52
SC97: 1,40 — SCSP: 1,28

BELGIQUE en FB/1 - TVA: 21%
GO: 20,99 — FOD*: 9,88
SC97: 30,00 — SCSP: 28,02

HOLLANDE (zone 2) NLG/1 - TVA: 17,5%
AU 05/01/1996
GO: 1,197

LUXEMBOURG en LUF/1 - TVA: 15,0
GO: 17,91

ESPAGNE en PTAS/1 - TVA: 16,0%
GO: 77,84
SC97: 98,97 — SCSP: 98,88

* Usage réglementé.

Attention visitors from the U.S. !

If you enjoy reading the IHT when you travel, why not also get it at home?
Same-day delivery available in key U.S. cities.
Call (1) 800 882 2884
(in New York call 212 752 3890)
Herald Tribune

Our Next Special Heading
Real Estate In & Around PARIS
(Sales & Rentals)
will be appearing on
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26th
For information, please contact
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
PARIS TEL: (1) 41 43 93 85
or FAX: (1) 41 43 93 70

FEELING low? — having problems? SOS HELP cross-line in English, 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel. Paris (1) 47 23 60 80.

MOVING

AGS INT'L MOVING
A.G.S. PARIS (33-1) 40 80 20 40

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFSHORE BANKS
INSURANCE COMPANIES
COMPANIES & TRUSTS
ASSET PROTECTION
IMMIGRATION/PASSPORTS
TRADE - FINANCE

ASTON CORPORATE TRUSTEES LTD
19 Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man
Tel: 01624 626591
Fax: 01624 625126
London Tel: (171) 222 8866
Fax: (171) 233 1519

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVORCE IN 1 DAY. No travel. Write: Box 377, Sudbury, MA 01776 USA. Tel: 508/443-8387, Fax: 508/443-0183.
DIVORCE IN 1 DAY. GUARANTEED. GO WITH THE BEST! Fax: (214) 248-5219 U.S.A.

BUSINESS SERVICES

Save on International Phone Calls
Save 50% and more compared to local phone companies. Call from home, office, car, even hotels (and avoid surcharges). Check our rates for any country and see how you can start saving today.
Call us now and we'll call you right back!
Tel 1-206-284-8600
Fax 1-206-282-6666
Lines open 24 hours.
Agents inquiries welcome!
kallback
419 Second Avenue West
Seattle, WA 98119 USA

LEGAL 2ND CITIZENSHIP. Diplomatic firm in D.C. arranges foreign naturalization, travel documents and voter registration. No country investment required. 21 day service. Lawyers Diplomatic Group Fax (202) 965 6663.
YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON
Bond Street - Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex
Tel: 44 171 499 9192 Fax 171 499 7517

GENEVA SWITZERLAND
Full Service is our Business
- International law and taxes
- Mailbox, telephone, telex and telecopier services
- Translation and secretarial services
- Formation, domiciliation and administration of Swiss and foreign companies
- Furnished offices and conference rooms for daily or monthly rental

Full confidence and discretion assured.
BUSINESS ADVISORY SERVICES S.A.
7 Rue Mercy, 1207 GENEVA
Tel 736 05 40, Tlx 413222, Fax 786 06 44

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SWITZERLAND

LAKE GENEVA & ALPS
Sale to foreigners authorized
our speciality since 1978!
Attractive properties in MONTREUX, VEYEY, VILLARS, DIABLERETS, CRANS-MONTANA, etc. 1 to 5 bedrooms, SFr. 200,000 to 3.5 mio.
REVAC S.A.
32, Montbrillant, CH-1211 Geneva 2
Tel 4122-734 15 40, Fax 734 12 20

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES
Specialists
Furnished apartments, 3 months & more or unfurnished, residential areas.
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25
Fax (1) 45 63 27 09

AT HOME IN PARIS
PARIS PROMO
apartments to rent furnished or not
Sales & Property Management Services
25 Av Hoche 75008 Paris, Fax 1-45611020
Tel: (1) 45 63 25 60

16th, RUE LAFONTAINE, 3-room, 5th floor, lift, very sunny, balconies, all comforts. Living/dining, 2 bedrooms, bath, WC, dressing, individual heat. FF7200 net. Tel. before 10am or after 8pm: (1) 47 23 92 05

8th, ETOILE, quiet 1 bedroom, small, immaculate. Available Jan. 8 - Feb. 8, Feb. 20 - May 14. US$600/week all inclusive. Special price for 1 month. Tel: (33) 78 43 23 42 Fax 78 35 97 75

CLUNY, near Seine, overlooking Paris, delightful studio, 25 sq.m., very clean and quiet, full bath, LR, cable. FF4,500. Tel: owner (1) 4631 4635

16th, NEAR FOCH, beautiful 180 sq.m. 5-room flat, large reception. FF19,000 + charges. Tel: owner (1) 45 01 60 58

TROCADERO, large studio, 42 sq.m., high class, sunny, calm. Kitchen, bath. FF5,500 net. Tel: (1) 45 00 81 76.

15th, NEAR 7th, superb, 2 room flat, over garden, quiet, fully equipped, sun. FF7,500. Owner Tel: (1) 4567 0458

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

Embassy Service
YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS
Tel: (1) 47.20.30.05

16th, RUE LAFONTAINE, 4-room, furnished or not, 5th floor, lift, very sunny, balconies. Double living, 2 bedrooms, bath, separate WC, individual heat. FF8200 net. Tel. before 10am or after 8pm: (1) 47 23 92 05

PARIS 8th - AVENUE MARCEAU
150 sq.m. Beautiful reception. Maid's room. FF5,146 including charges. Tel: (1) 45 72 65 50.

7th - QUAI D'ORSAY, 250 SQ.M. HIGH CLASS APARTMENT. Please phone (1) 45 66 80 31

PARIS 8th, FRANCOIS IER - 2 rooms, high class, 2 parkings. FF11,000 inclusive charges. Tel: (1) 45 72 65 50.

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

PLANNING TO RUN A CLASSIFIED AD?
Place your Ad quickly and easily, contact your nearest IHT office or representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once payment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours. All major Credit Cards Accepted.

EUROPE
FRANCE (HQ): Paris. Tel.: (1) 41 43 93 85. Fax: (1) 41 43 93 70.
GERMANY, AUSTRIA & CENTRAL EUROPE: Frankfurt. Tel.: (069) 72 67 55. Fax: (069) 72 73 10.
NORWAY & SWEDEN: Bergen Norway. Tel.: (47) 55 91 30 70. Fax: (47) 55 91 30 72.
UNITED KINGDOM: London. Tel.: (0171) 836 4802. Telex: 262009. Fax: (0171) 240 2254.

NORTH AMERICA
NEW YORK: Tel.: (212) 752-3890. Toll free: (800) 572-7212. Fax: (212) 755-8785

ASIA/PACIFIC
HONG KONG: Tel.: (852) 2922-1188. Telex: 61170 IHTHX. Fax: (852) 2922-1190.
SINGAPORE: Tel.: 223 6478. Fax: (65) 224 15 66. Telex: 28749. IHT SIN.

INTERNATIONAL

In Foreign Policy, Clinton's Advisers See 3 Speed Bumps Ahead

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Even in the relatively rarefied world of foreign policy, this is a presidential election year.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, no naif at 70, says wearily: "I don't do politics," and he is sincere. But he has people to do politics for him, including the formidable Thomas Donilon, his chief of staff, who once had important roles in the presidential campaigns of Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale.

"The most useful thing I could possibly do for him," Mr. Christopher said of President Bill Clinton in an interview, "is to keep a steady course." A comprehensive peace in the Middle East would not go down amiss, Mr. Christopher acknowledged, but it should not become an obsession to the neglect of other issues.

"I have to be effective in advising the president on an issue that hasn't even arisen yet," he said.

But other senior Clinton administration officials in the White House and the State Department are blunter when speaking on the condition that they not be identified. They see three areas that could deeply embarrass Mr. Clinton, who is now reveling in the strange, new and finely tailored mantle of a foreign-policy president.

Bosnia, Haiti and the Russian presidential elections in June have the potential to rip the stitches out of the president's new clothes, these officials agree.

In Bosnia, American troops are at risk and the domestic support for their role there is thin. In Haiti, U.S. intervention has hardly produced the foundations of democracy in a country that may yet unravel further. And in Russia, the possibility of electing a new president who is opposed to economic reform and cooperation with the West clouds one of the few early accomplishments of the Clinton foreign policy.

"The exercise of presidential leadership abroad works wonders so long as the policy succeeds," said one official who has seen other policies fail.

The new and much-heralded display of U.S. leadership is similarly fragile. After a period of drift, when the United States fled Somalia and turned away from the morass of Bosnia, administration officials are proud that Mr. Clinton could be persuaded "to make some decisions and to exercise some needed leadership," one official said, "to the great benefit of both his presidency and America's position abroad."

Bosnia, Haiti and Russian elections have the potential to rip the stitches out of the president's new clothes.

And another said, "No one talks very much any more of a 'no superpower world.' "

Mr. Clinton's new decisiveness on Bosnia and Haiti "gives the president a lot of leverage and has a big spillover effect — everyone from Congress to Hafez Assad has to take him and the United States more seriously," the official said, referring to the Syrian president.

But the same officials admit that decisiveness is most beneficial when it is accompanied by success. Mr. Christopher himself warned: "There are no — or very few — final victories in foreign policy."

These officials recognize that particularly in Bosnia — where 20,000 American troops will be at risk in the middle of a morally muddy civil war in which peace may be just an interlude — "the domestic consensus is as thin as ice," as one official put it.

Television images of dead American soldiers, as happened in Somalia, could easily erode that consensus in a country that wants to feel like a superpower but rarely any longer wants to pay the price, the officials say.

That is the main reason that Mr. Clinton, with the happy agreement of the Pentagon, pushed for a clear and limited U.S. role in Bosnia that happens to end roughly the same time as the presidential election in November.

Still, Clinton officials say that the president is aware of the need for a steadfast commitment in Bosnia, especially should American soldiers die. Michael D. McCurry, the president's spokesman, said that Mr. Clinton saw his main political vulnerabilities simply: "It's force projection and putting U.S. personnel in harm's way with all the regional instability in the world.

"What he worries about most are his duties as commander in chief as opposed to his political duties," Mr. McCurry said. If Mr. Clinton fails at that task, "he feels he will, and should, pay a price," Mr. McCurry added. "He knows that's the political reality."

At the same time, he acknowledged that there was a political benefit to being involved "in those places we make a difference in peace."

"One of the lessons of my three years," Mr. Christopher said, "is how essential presidential leadership is — to be called on in essential moments in Dayton, to make calls — and we'll be calling on him in the Middle East at critical moments. You can't do without presidential leadership."

While European diplomats in Washington generally acknowledged the usefulness of American involvement in a messy world, especially in Bosnia, they also expressed significant worries about the depth of Mr. Clinton's commitment to stay the course.

Among the NATO allies, who are said to be relieved at the display of American leadership and commitment, there is little support for the American idea of equipping and training the Bosnian Army to better defend itself.

Other areas matter but not as much, at least not politically. While administration officials describe themselves as torn about how to deal with China — which has been both belligerent and overly sensitive in their view — they do not regard China policy as a major political issue for many Americans.

Beijing's brutality on human rights and the apparent U.S. inability to soften it create pressure in Congress to deny China most-favored-nation trade status, officials acknowledged.

"But we tried that road once," said one official who believed that Mr. Clinton stood to lose by restricting American trade with China.

Croatian Leaders Back Peace in Uneasy Mostar

By Mike O'Connor
New York Times Service

MOSTAR, Bosnia-Herzegovina — This city's rush to what officials predicted could be renewed warfare paused, and may have stopped, Monday after Bosnian Croatian leaders promised to fully carry out the Dayton agreement and work to keep Croatian extremists in line, officials of the European Union said.

Monday, for the first time since the agreement was signed, local Croatian officials seemed to support it, according to Hans Koschnick, the city's administrator appointed by the EU.

In doing so, the Bosnian Croatian leaders may have made it more difficult for Bosnian Croats who oppose the agreement to foment or take advantage of the violence that has brought the Muslim and Croatian populations of the city as close to war as they have been in a year and a half, EU officials said.

The Bosnian Croats' sudden change of attitude, Mr. Koschnick said, came after they received instructions from political leaders in Zagreb.

"I am sure there was a communication from Zagreb, and that is what made the difference," he said.

Croatia has supported Bosnian Croats politically and militarily throughout the war.

Although local Croatian officials have generally reviled the Dayton agreement because it requires them to merge the area they control with a federation jointly run by the Bosnian government and Bosnian Croats, things were different Monday.

The mayor of the Croatian side of Mostar, Mijo Brajkovic, said, "We signed the Dayton agreement and we will do what we promised."

Mr. Brajkovic dismissed allegations by EU officials that some Bosnian Croats have deliberately raised tensions in Mostar to make the Dayton agreement more difficult to carry out.

■ NATO Warns of Retaliation

NATO threatened gunmen attacking its peacekeepers in Bosnia with retaliation from helicopter gunships on Monday as security was stepped up in readiness for a visit by President Bill Clinton, Reuters reported from Sarajevo.

Two Apache helicopters were deployed to patrol Sarajevo after a series of attacks on aircraft using the capital's airport and shooting incidents around the country.

Colonel Mark Raynor, spokesman for the NATO Implementation Force supervising the Bosnian peace, said:

"I regret soon it is going to be too dangerous for someone. Fire will be returned, and it is going to cost lives."

The decision to use the Apaches, bristling with guns and equipped with heat sensors and television cameras to pinpoint any source of firing, escalated the level of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's response to attacks.

Mr. Clinton, who launched the diplomatic drive that ended the 3½-year war and sent 20,000 U.S. peacekeepers, was expected in Bosnia within days for a visit lasting just hours but posing a security nightmare.

He was very likely to visit U.S. troops at their air base headquarters near Tuzla and then Sarajevo.

Planes flying low into Sarajevo airport, in a western sector of the city that used to be a front line in fighting between Serbs and Muslims, are vulnerable to attack from hidden weapons.

U.S. Offers to Put Peacekeepers on Golan Heights

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Defense Secretary William J. Perry gave the Clinton administration's first unequivocal commitment Monday to send American troops to the Golan Heights as "monitors" of a peace accord between Israel and Syria.

"If the peace agreement between Israel and Syria is reached, which we hope and believe will happen, and if that calls for a peace monitoring force in the Golan Heights, and if both Israel and Syria request the U.S. participate in that, we are prepared to do that," Mr. Perry told reporters after meeting Prime Minister Shimon Peres during a brief stopover here.

Mr. Perry's remarks came at a sensitive moment in the long-standing tug-of-war between the president and Congress over the sending of U.S. troops on peacekeeping missions abroad. Mr. Perry visited last week last week, and President Bill Clinton committed American forces there over strong congressional objections.

After complex and costly missions in Haiti and Somalia, the American public and Congress have largely soured on interceding U.S. forces between historic foes.

Opponents argue that such missions involve fuzzy rules of engagement and risk entangling Americans in conflicts they are not prepared to fight.

Clinton administration officials have long hinted at willingness to provide a modest U.S. force on Golan, which Israel conquered from Syria in 1967 and subsequently annexed.

Because the Golan is of significant military value — it is the only high ground between the Syrian capital of Damascus and Israel's principal water supply in the Sea of Galilee — the security arrangements to follow the peace accord have been a diplomatic stumbling block.

President Hafez Assad of Syria seeks U.S. participation to cement new ties after the collapse of his former Soviet patrons, and Mr. Peres wants reassurance for an Israeli public that remains fearful of returning the Golan.

—BARTON GELLMAN

Emil Rosenzon/Reuters

CHILLY SHUTTLE CREW — Koichi Wakata, a Japanese astronaut, braving unusual cold Monday at Cape Canaveral, Florida, with a mission specialist, Daniel Barry, as Endeavour's crew arrived at the Kennedy Space Center for Thursday's launching.

Snowplows and Kids Break a Rare Silence

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The sounds of the nation's largest city Monday morning were the scrapes of snowplows, the whine of snow blowers and the delighted shrieks of a million schoolchildren given a free day to play.

And in some places you could hear the most foreign sound of all: absolute, pristine silence.

The city's schoolchildren enjoyed their first snow day since 1978, the United Nations closed and the New York Stock Exchange said it would open for only three hours.

One of the adventurous souls who went to work was Michael Hess, an attorney, who plodded down Fifth Avenue talking on his cellular phone, a newspaper tucked under his arm.

"I'm a born and bred New Yorker," he said. "We get through no matter what the weather."

Drifts reached 20 feet (6 meters) on runways at all three of the region's airports, and they will be closed until at least Tuesday morning. About 1,800 people were stranded overnight Sunday at the airports.

The storm shut down two big commodity markets, the New York Mercantile Exchange and the New York Commodity Exchange. The New York and American and stock exchanges and the Nasdaq stock market did not open until 11 A.M., 90 minutes late, and closed at 2 P.M. instead of 4.

Even the Postal Service blinked, shutting down deliveries Monday.

By 8 A.M., the storm had dumped 17.3 inches (44 centimeters) of snow in Central Park.

STORM: *After the Blizzard*

Continued from Page 1

plow, and 10 minutes later it looks like nothing's been done," said Jim Robinson, a turnpike spokesman.

Only major thoroughfares were open in many urban areas.

Drifts at the New York airports, whipped up by gusting winds, were as high as 20 feet (six meters). Wind-blown snow lowered visibility at Logan International Airport in Boston. Winds gusted to more than 50 miles per hour (80 kilometers an hour) over Cape Cod.

There were concerns about flooding along parts of the New England coast.

Trains in the Northeast were an hour to two hours behind schedule due in part to frozen switches. Subway service was canceled on several lines in New York City.

In a Washington suburb, scores of people were stuck for six hours without heat in a subway train on an above-ground section of track. A subway driver was killed Saturday, at the beginning of the storm, when he was unable to brake his train before it hit another one.

A state of emergency was declared in all or parts of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

In Clinton, Maryland, part of the roof of a nursing home collapsed under the weight of snow, but no one was hurt.

The New York Mercantile Exchange and the New York Commodity Exchange canceled trading for the day, while the New York Stock Exchange delayed its opening and closed early.

There were accumulations of 30 inches of snow in parts of Virginia and eastern Tennessee, 30 in Philadelphia, and 22 in parts of New York City. Dulles Airport outside Washington reported 24 inches, and the airport at Newark, New Jersey, had a record 27.4 inches.

Travelers on an Amtrak train from Boston were stranded outside New York City for several hours because of a power failure. Emergency crews towed the train into Penn Station.

One passenger, Brett Ginter, made the best of the situation, letting other passengers use his cellular phone — for a price.

"I've been charging beers, mostly," said Mr. Ginter.

On New York's Long Island, a Coast Guard helicopter rescued four duck hunters from a skiff in the Great South Bay on Sunday night. The hunters became disoriented as the bay froze around them and used a cellular phone to call for help.

Along with the usual stories of generosity and heroism, there were those who put a price tag on their helpfulness — like the man who picked up a hiker on a Washington street, then said, "That'll be $7." Or those who charged $5 to help push cars stuck in snow.

While other parts of the country were shivering, Los Angeles recorded a record high of 87 degrees Fahrenheit (29 degrees centigrade) on Sunday, before cooling to the '70s on Monday.

In Florida, temperatures were well below normal. Tallahassee had a low of 24 degrees (minus 4.4 centigrade), with a wind chill near zero.

Samuel Hattab, a French tourist, was unruffled by the cool temperatures at Miami Beach. "It's still nice here," he said. "It's much colder in Paris."

The toll of dead and injured might have been far worse had the storm not blown in over the weekend, with notice enough for people to stock up and make plans to stay home.

Grocery store shelves were empty by late Saturday and video rental shops were thoroughly picked over.

LORAL: *Lockheed Buys Defense Units*

Continued from Page 1

Augustine said, there will be a better balance between the missile and airframe platforms and electronics.

Lockheed Martin itself is the result of an $11 billion 1994 merger of two major aerospace companies, creating a dominant player in the increasingly competitive global market for military hardware. Since then Westinghouse Electric Corp. has agreed to sell its defense and electronic systems business for $3 billion to Northrop Grumman Corp., which is also a merger of two aerospace firms.

Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. have also been discussing a possible merger, and the Hughes Electronics Corp., now owned by General Motors Corp., also has been mentioned as a possible piece in the construction of an oligopoly of defense companies being encouraged by the Pentagon to cut overhead costs. Wall Street analysts said the latest merger would increase the pressure on all these potential players to combine forces.

Unlike many recent megamergers and corporate reorganizations, Lockheed Martin said this one was unlikely to result in many layoffs of its 165,000 workers and Loral's 38,000 employees because the two companies' operations were complementary.

Mr. Schwartz said he had held no serious merger discussions with any other company and said he picked Lockheed Martin as a partner because it was "most important" to combine technology and research and development." Mr. Augustine said the deal would give Lockheed Martin $1.5 billion to $2 billion a year to reduce its debt and $1 billion a year for capital investment and technology research benefiting both companies.

Jim Awad, a Wall Street portfolio manager, said this was a deal that could have only happen in America. "All U.S. corporations now are technology leaders and low-cost producers in a way that can't be achieved in Europe and Japan because they won't take the layoffs," he said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Expected to End Lebanon Ban

BEIRUT (AP) — President Elias Hrawi of Lebanon said Monday that he expected the United States soon to lift a nine-year ban on Americans traveling to his country.

"We are pretty sure that the United States will lift the ban in a matter of days and the air traffic is expected to resume again between our two countries," Mr. Hrawi told diplomats at a reception at the presidential palace.

Washington imposed the travel ban in 1987 after a wave of hostage taking and aircraft hijackings that turned Lebanon into a terrorist haven during its 1975-1990 civil war.

Qantas Airways flight attendants voted Monday to return to work, ending a strike that had grounded international flights by Australia's national flag carrier since Sunday night. *(AFP)*

Torrential rain lashed the Portuguese capital Monday, cutting off power in Lisbon's center and flooding suburbs, civil defense officials said. Several roads into Lisbon were blocked, and one railroad line was submerged. *(Reuters)*

Traffic through Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport rose 7.5 percent in 1995, the airport's chief said Monday. Preliminary figures show that 25.3 million passengers traveled through the airport last year, compared with 23.5 million in 1994. *(AP)*

The International Herald Tribune and the Singapore Trade Development Board proudly announce a unique and unprecedented event

THE WORLD TRADE CONGRESS, SINGAPORE

April 24-26, 1996

The premier forum for government, business and academia to debate issues critical to the growth and development of the global trading system.

Confirmed speakers include: Singapore's Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, WTO Director-General Renato Ruggiero, a host of senior economic Ministers and Officials from the developed and developing world and some of the world's most distinguished authorities on international trade.

For further details, please contact Ms Nicola Manley, Asia/Pacific Conference Office, International Herald Tribune.
7/F Malaysia Building, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong, tel: (852) 29 22 11 08, fax: (852) 29 22 11 00.

Singapore Trade Development Board
Providing the Global Trade Connection

International Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

هكذا من الأصل

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Clinton Has a Problem

The resumption of the Senate's investigation into the Whitewater affair underscores an important reality of this new election year. The Clinton White House has saddled itself with a heavy public relations — and public confidence —problem of its own making.

The core of the problem is truth-telling. Bill Clinton has absorbed many blows to his character, ranging from accusations of sexual shenanigans to policy flip-flops. But none have been as damaging as the White House's three-year program of evasion and meddling regarding the Clintons' involvement with James McDougal, their partner in the Whitewater land deal and the owner of Madison Guaranty, an Arkansas savings and loan whose failure cost taxpayers $60 million.

We do not yet know what the White House is trying to hide. Perhaps the special prosecutor will have some answers later this year. What we do know from previous hearings is that the Clintons and their helpers went to puzzling lengths to hobble legitimate investigations into Whitewater and Madison, as well as official inquiries into the late Vincent Foster's migrating files. We also know that every time Clinton confidantes like Susan Thomases and Margaret Williams insult the Congress with totally unbelievable testimony, White House credibility takes another nick.

It also seems that whenever the White House pronounces the story dead, something else pops up to challenge the First Couple's credibility. The latest example involves Hillary Clinton and the Travelgate affair. This has nothing to do with Whitewater but everything to do with honesty.

Back in April 1994, the White House portrayed Mrs. Clinton as merely an interested observer to the decision to fire the White House travel staff and replace it with an outfit run by Arkansas friends. Now comes a 1993 memorandum from David Watkins, then a senior White House aide, to Thomas McLarty, then the chief of staff, portraying Mrs. Clinton as the central architect of the mess, and an ill-tempered one at that. Mr. Watkins warned Mr. McLarty that there would be "hell to pay" if "we failed to take swift and decisive action in conformity with the First Lady's wishes."

The travel-office affair looks more like a clumsy patronage scam than a case of illegal behavior. But the memo can only reinforce the Whitewater committee's gathering suspicions about the First Lady's probity on other matters. In April 1994, for example, Mrs. Clinton insisted that an associate in the Rose Law Firm did most of the legal work for Madison. But last fall the committee heard testimony that Mrs. Clinton did more than she let on, including work on a sweetheart land deal that accelerated Madison's bankruptcy. Investigators were told that the firm's billing records — presumably detailing Mrs. Clinton's activity — had vanished. On Friday night, as the Senate hearings drew near, copies of the records miraculously appeared.

Another obvious committee target is the November 1993 meeting of Mr. Clinton's staff and private lawyers. The meeting occurred just as the White House learned about two potentially embarrassing inquiries, including a Treasury Department request for a criminal investigation into the relationship between Whitewater and Madison.

In December, the committee overcame a dubious White House claim of lawyer-client privilege and now has the notes of that meeting. These notes contain several intriguing references, including the notation "Vacuum Rose law files." The Clintons' lawyers say the phrase is innocuous, but it would take a dolt not to wonder if it has something to do with the once lost, now found billing statements.

The fact is that on Whitewater, Madison and the Foster suicide, critical parts of the paper trail are missing. Last summer, White House lawyers showered the committee with 35,000 pages of remaining documents. This material, they argue, proves that the Clintons were passive investors in Whitewater and clears them of charges that they improperly benefited from their ties to Mr. McDougal and, in return, used their influence to prop up his savings and loan. As 1995 drew to a close, the White House also brandished a report prepared for the Treasury Department that reached the same conclusion.

On close inspection, the documents and the report are inconclusive. They do not, for example, delve deeply into Mrs. Clinton's legal work, nor answer important questions about the Clintons' tax deductions in connection with Whitewater. As for Madison, the report recommends no further legal action to recover Madison's paltry remaining assets but emphasizes that this does not exonerate anyone in Madison's failure.

A confused public therefore enters the campaign year not much better informed than it was last year. That represents a significant political advantage for the Republicans, an advantage created by Mr. and Mrs. Clinton's obfuscations.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Another Visa Scuffle

Another little scuffle in the visa wars between Taiwan and China is shaping up. Taiwan, which has warm but unofficial relations with the United States, wants an official American stamp in an official Taiwan passport as a political trophy. China wants its own trophy — American denial of that stamp. In the last skirmish, Taiwan's president, bringing heavy congressional pressure to bear on a resisting administration, won a visa to visit his American alma mater. China fumed. Now Taiwan's vice president asks for a transit visa for a refueling stop on the way to Guatemala.

Of course, Li Yuan-zu should get his transit visa. These are not stamps of political approval, they are merely an indication that the legal standards for transit are met. Least of all should the United States give away its visa authority to a third party, in this case China. Washington should not even be hesitating to ponder the question. Its hesitation invites pressure from one side or the other, and from its American partisans, and turns what should be a routine consular decision into a high-profile political confrontation.

Taiwan has made a political specialty of visa requests. It uses them to pry open doors otherwise closed to Taiwan officials by the policy of most countries to recognize Beijing, not Taipei, as the government of a single China. But it is not exactly innocent or inadvertent of the Taiwanese to keep creating these awkwardnesses with visa requests. The requests suggest, apparently falsely and in any event to no good purpose, that Taiwan is trying to sow mistrust between Beijing and Washington in pursuit not of the agreed goal of unification but of independence. Visas are in any case irrelevant to Taiwan's successes in building a market democracy, gaining international respect for it and at the same time moving toward normal relations, especially in the economic sphere, with China.

Beijing, meanwhile, ought to mute its complaints. It looks uncertain raising the stakes on an issue that is essentially symbolic but deeply rooted in American practice and opinion. With the succession to Deng Xiaoping evidently still in the balance, this is a tense moment in Chinese politics. There is a tendency to see "anti-China plots" in every other American word, and the temptation to growl on the Taiwan issue seems to be strong. A smart Chinese diplomacy would not expend scarce political credit on a third-tier issue on which it can't reasonably expect to prevail and which finally doesn't matter.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

It Was an American Year

More than a decade ago, a favorite theme for discussion was the decline of the West, in particular the United States. In 1995, if there was one theme in worldwide discussions, it was the power of the sole surviving superpower. Ironically, the same year showed how the dominant trends in Congress and the country favor a majority preferring to live in Fortress America.

There is only one way American influence can move in 1996 — in a downward direction. It is unnatural for one country to rule the world.

— S. Nihal Singh, commenting in the Khaleej Times (Dubai).

International Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1887
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President
• WALTER WELLS, News Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, Deputy News Editor
• KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • SAMUEL ABT and CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages
• JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
• RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director
• JUANITA I. CASPARI, International Development Director • DIDIER BRUN, Circulation Director.
Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons
Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katharine P. Darrow

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Circ., (1) 41.43.92.10; Adv., (1) 41.43.92.12. Internet: IHT@eurokom.ie
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Krampahl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190.
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schlüter, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 72 67 55. Fax: (069) 72 73 10
Pres. U.S.: Michael Canny, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 240-2254.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1995, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
ISSN: 0294-8052.

Getting China to Play by the World Trade Rules

By Robert A. Manning

WASHINGTON — Here is one of the principal issues facing the post-Cold War world: As China emerges as a global power, will it play by the rules or seek to bend them to its will?

It will be easy for American politicians to respond emotionally and seek to "punish" China for its ways. Already the stage is set for a nasty spring debate over renewing most-favored trade status, which is sure to be the wrong fight. Washington has crossed that Rubicon; the Chinese are already one of America's major trading partners, to the tune of $50 billion a year. It's a little late to start arguing about whether to trade with them or not.

A better route would be a more clear-headed response that would achieve the desired ends. This could be accomplished through a firmly negotiated accession of China to the World Trade Organization — a prize that Beijing dearly wants.

China's emergence as a global economic and military power is arguably among the greatest structural challenges to the emerging post-Cold War system of international relations.

Many of the issues that appear as U.S.-Chinese trade squabbles are really global issues.

Inevitably this is so because of the size of the trade relationship (we Americans absorb about 40 percent of China's exports) and because of the failure of any other nation to do more than hold our coat as we lead the charge.

The WTO issue tends to get drowned in the morass of unresolved disputes, from human rights and Taiwan to nuclear proliferation, that have fostered an often confrontational atmosphere in U.S.-Chinese relations. Indeed, it is the great failing of the United States' China policy that an absence of clear priorities and strategic purpose has reduced U.S.-Chinese ties to a collection of irritants that make addressing any single issue highly problematic.

This puts at risk the fate of arguably the single most important issue shaping China's ties to the outside world — its movement toward global norms of economic behavior.

The Clinton administration now has an opportunity to redeem a deeply confused China policy. The United States must stick with a "tough love" stance that it will enforce global rules of commerce. It also has to keep Japan and the European Community on board in order to impress upon China its seriousness. (Already there are signs that Japan is seeking to soften the terms of China's entry into the WTO.)

This is no small matter. Beijing is already the 10th largest trading nation in the world with some $280 billion a year in global trade. The United States ran a $38 billion trade deficit with China for 1995; this year the deficit may surpass our deficit with Japan.

In just one area, intellectual property rights, U.S. makers of CDs and videos lose more than $1 billion a year because the Chinese government has been unable to enforce an agreement to stop the pirating of those products. The problem is the vast and regional nature of the Chinese economy, marked by a disregard for directives from Beijing.

For example, six of seven factories in southern China that shut down at the time the intellectual property agreement was signed last March have reopened. Similar problems have occurred with the agreement to curtail products made by prison labor.

Such backsliding may result in the United States imposing trade sanctions in coming months. As Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshevsky warned during a China trip last month, "China cannot expect the American people (much less the WTO) to support new agreements if the old ones aren't enforced."

The World Trade Organization basically makes and enforces the rules of the road for global trade, promoting free trade and creating advantages for less developed countries. China wants to enter it not as one of the largest economies in the world, with $70 billion in foreign reserves, but, based on per capita income, as a less developed country. This would afford a range of benefits — such as allowing the Chinese to maintain certain protectionist policies and easier market access — and would have substantial negative consequences for everyone else.

First, entry on Beijing's terms would set a precedent for lax standards affecting the entry of Russia and other former Communist states. Second, lax standards of market access, rather than serving as a device to prod China to further marketize its crazy-quilt economy, would reinforce statist, protectionist policies. Third, it would fuel protectionist sentiment in the United States and Europe as China's trade surplus soars to new heights.

At a moment when what might be termed the second phase of China's economic reforms — dismantling some 150,000 state-owned industries, modernizing its financial system and developing the rule of law — is frozen, a bargain with China that does not require accelerating further marketization would serve neither the international community nor the long-term interests of China.

Some progress has been made recently, including tariff reforms and Beijing's decision to allow convertibility of its currency. But Beijing must step up to its responsibilities on key outstanding issues:

Market access. Despite progress resulting from a 1992 accord with the United States, China has a long list of trade barriers, including prohibitive tariffs on many industrial goods. In addition, an arbitrary and discriminatory system of testing and standards, plus a host of "national plans" for various industries, create informal barriers that limit foreign participation in many sectors.

Transparency ed uniformity. China continues to use host of tactics — including administrative guidance, special procureme deals and hidden regulations — thatrestrict the role of imports in the Chinse economy.

Moreover, provinial and local government agencies stl violate the cardinal GATT/WTO rinciple of "national treatment" (acording foreign investors the same eatment as domestic ones).

Most important, th Chinese government must demonsrate that it can enforce a single nationl trade policy applied to all regions ad provinces.

Services. Foreign firs are denied access to much of the Cinese market in banking, insurance ad information technologies.

Simply put, keeping th bar high for China's WTO entry is wrth the fight. This, not most-favored satus, is the place to draw the line.

Along with China's sae of destabilizing military technologis in southwest Asia that harm U.S. strategic interests, the World Trade Organization should be the centerpiece f our bilateral agenda. These should e the key benchmarks to measure whther the Middle Kingdom is integratng itself into the world system.

The world simply cannot permit a major trading power to play byits own rules. To maintain U.S. domesic support for a positive economic relationship with China, there must be i more reciprocal trade relationship, and American companies and worker need the certainty and predictability that firm global trade rules provide.

Anything less will undermine confidence at a moment when too much already is at risk in Chinese-American relations.

The writer, a State Department Asia policy adviser from 1989 to 1993, is currently a senior fellow at the Progressive Policy Institute. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Mitterrand's Vision Extended Beyond the Confines of Politics

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — François Mitterrand, dead in Paris at age 79, imposed himself on history and on the French nation by the force of a remarkable will and intellect. His 14-year presidency, the longest of modern French history, is above all a monument to one man's ability to persevere and prevail.

In that, President Mitterrand resembled superficially his historic rival Charles de Gaulle, the other great French leader of the last half century. But power and glory seemed to gravitate naturally to the Olympian de Gaulle as his due. Mr. Mitterrand had to claw for every scrap of dominion he achieved, being elected president in 1981 on his third attempt.

He possessed what Americans call "true grit," a phrase I tried to explain to an amused Mitterrand during one of the dozen or so interviews and conversations we had while he was president. At first I thought it was my hesitant French that provoked his feline, ironic smile. Later I realized I had tried to explain the quality to a man who was the thing itself.

His grit surfaced in our last encounter, in November 1992, at the Elysée Palace. He had been released from the hospital that morning after an operation for prostate cancer. Walking out of the hospital, he had bantered with journalists. On television he appeared to be surprisingly fit.

But when he walked into the Elysée office, I could see the pain and fatigue that his public hardiness had cost him. He brushed aside my attempts at sympathy.

"I am alive," he said acerbically, in a political promise to friends and foes alike to live out the rest of his presidency, which ended last May.

He would not be disappointed to be remembered in France, as I think he will, for a host of contradictory achievements. Nothing was ever too elliptical, subtle or Delphic for the French politician who was known as "the Sphinx" or "the Florentine."

As a Socialist, he broke the hold on power the Gaullists and other conservatives had held since the founding of the Fifth Republic in 1958. Mr. Mitterrand's surprise victory established that power could alternate between right and left even in the constitutional frame that had been tailored specifically for and by de Gaulle.

But the shock of the election and Mr. Mitterrand's ambitious Socialist program sent the economy into a tailspin. He was forced to make an economic U-turn in 1983 and to ask the unions to sacrifice wage gains to fight inflation. Twice in his presidency the conservatives won control of the National Assembly and forced him onto the defensive on domestic programs.

Mr. Mitterrand, the leftist, gave the French Communists a marginal role in his government, smothering them in an embrace of governmental responsibility that helped eliminate the party as an important force in French politics.

The spirit of inadvertent contradiction also marked the huge role he played in world affairs in his two seven-year terms. No admirer of the U.S. system, he should be remembered positively by Americans for bringing a balance to French-American relations, strained so badly by de Gaulle's imperiousness and American shortsightedness.

Mr. Mitterrand clashed frequently with Ronald Reagan, but in 1982 he unequivocally backed President Reagan's nuclear rearmament program and a year later endorsed the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe in a historic speech to the German Bundestag. Mr. Mitterrand told me at the time that he had concluded that the Soviet Union had become too strong and too aggressive in Europe and needed to be balanced by an American renewal on the Continent. In 1990, he quickly joined forces with George Bush in the Gulf War.

President Mitterrand's policies were driven more by his fears of and concerns about Germany than any other single factor. Interned in a German prisoner-of-war camp in World War II, he scripted the Maastrict treaty as an effort to embed the reunified Germany in a strong (and French-managed) European confederation.

President Mitterrand never directly told me what he thought were his greatest accomplishments. But he made it clear that he was painfully aware of how ephemeral and uncertain political accomplishments had become beyond the Cold War.

Instead, he took great pride in remaking the face of Paris with grand projects like the renovation of the Louvre, and in his elegantly written essays and books. Beyond politics, he established a legacy of grace and vision that will reach far into the future.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Germany Has a Plan for Europe That Goes Too Far Too Fast

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — Dear Helmut, we hope you do not mind getting this letter. You may have noticed our little group at the European Union summit in Madrid last month — Jacques and John and Felipe and that nice professorial Italian — going into a huddle from time to time, and giving a nervous look in your direction. The others have asked me to tell you what it was all about.

The fact is, we are all rather worried that Helmut Kohl's Germany has got a bit bullheaded on the subject of Europe.

It is not just John Major's English nervousness about being swallowed up by a federal Europe. Nor is it just Felipe González's and Lamberto Dini's alarm that Spain and Italy (and half a dozen other countries) may not qualify for monetary union by 1999.

The concern goes deeper, to the very heart of the post-1945 European experiment. You will have seen our friend Jacques Delors's lament last week that the special relationship between France and Germany may be cracking. The truth is, Jacques Chirac's France is worried about you, too.

This is partly, but only partly, because of the pain caused by your insistence that monetary union must begin by 1999. In a Europe where unemployment is far worse than in America or Japan, and where flagging economies will not soon improve things, it is no surprise that those Europeans with even more unemployment than the European average — meaning, among others, the French — do not relish having to make their jobless lines even longer in the name of the Maastricht criteria for monetary union.

They know they have got to cut their deficits and their debts, Maastricht or no Maastricht. But, as an honest Gaullist, Pierre Lellouche, said on this page last Thursday, it would help if you were not so adamant about that 1999 deadline.

The concern goes beyond deadline anxiety. The past few weeks' argument about monetary union has made it clear why the special relationship between Germany and France is in danger. It is because your German picture of the future of that relationship is different from Mr. Chirac's picture, and probably from most other Frenchmen's.

The difference emerges from an examination of details of the proposed monetary union. When the Euro is the coin in our pockets, how are countries with worse-than-average unemployment rates (such as France) going to try to close the gap between themselves and the better-than-average ones?

They cannot do it by fiddling with exchange rates; they will no longer have exchange rates to fiddle with. Nor can they hope to get much economic stimulation via their budgets, if your colleague Theo Waigel has his way; on anything like the Waigel rules for Euro-era fiscal rectitude, there will not be much scope for budgetary stimulation.

These jobless-haunted countries may try to improve things by making their labor markets more flexible (the polite phrase for cheaper labor, which means lower wages). But other European countries will presumably be doing the same thing, so the net gain by this route could be pretty small.

No, if there is to be rapid and effective help it will have to be done by the luckier countries putting money into the higher-unemployment ones, to help get their people back to work; which includes Germany putting money into France. Will Germany's voters agree to this without attaching any strings? Of course not.

They will understandably insist on having a supranational system for making sure the money goes to the right place, and is intelligently used, so as to produce the intended result.

In short, we shall at that moment be stepping across the shadow line between economic union and political union. From a European central bank to a European ministry of economic development is a shorter step than most of us had previously realized. And the other steps to a federalized Europe will follow on from there.

You Germans have been commendably honest about this in recent weeks. The arrival of a single European currency, several of you have bluntly said, makes political union inevitable. By political union you mean a federal Europe.

But a federal Europe requires a central European government with command over a single European army, and many other things, as well as a single European currency. And at this point many Frenchmen (and not only they) start to flinch. Here is the emerging crack in the 50-year-old edifice of French-German collaboration.

If that were all, it would be disturbing enough. Alas, it is not. In pushing your European agenda, Helmut, you and some of your friends have lately been suggesting that if Europe does not accept your sort of future it will slide back into the enmities of its bloody past, 1870 and 1914 and all that. The alternative to a federal Europe, you seem to be saying, is a Bismarckian Europe — perhaps even, God forbid, a Hitlerian Europe.

This is not just rather bullying talk. It is also nonsense.

It is nonsense because the appalling slaughter of two vast wars between 1914 and 1945 made Europeans profoundly reluctant to start sticking bayonets into each other again.

It is nonsense because most of today's Europe, unlike the Europe of Bismarck's or Hitler's time, is run by democratic governments; and although it is foolish to think that democracies never fight each other, it is true that they are generally slower to go to war than dictatorships are.

Even more to the point, these changed Europeans live in an utterly changed world. Until 1945, the world revolved around what Europeans said and did. Competition between the powers of Europe was a competition not just for European dominance but, because Europe was the center of the world, for the role of the world's top dog. Here was cause enough, it seemed in those days, to fight like dogs.

Now Europe is a handful of contrite, middle-sized countries stuck between an American superpower to their west and the soon-to-be or coming-again superpowerdoms of China and Russia to their east. The Europeans have far less to fight each other about these days, even if they felt like fighting at all, which they do not.

Your invocation of a long-gone Europe is alarming. Either you have not learned your history lessons or you are knowingly trying to frighten people with a falsehood.

Dear Helmut, you are a good German and a good European, not far from the end of your political days. You have a plan for Europe. But your plan, and your timetable for it, do not seem to be shared by most of the ordinary Europeans who would have to bear the consequences. Please, as your last great service to the peace of Europe, do not be bullheaded.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Bone Photos

PARIS — A very important scientific discovery has been made by Professor Roentgen, of Würzburg University. Professor Roentgen uses the light emitted from one of Crookes' vacuum tubes, through which an electric current is passed, to act upon an ordinary photographic plate. To these invisible light rays, wood and various other organic substances are transparent, while metals and bone are opaque. Thus it has become possible to photograph the bones of a human hand, without the flesh surrounding the bones appearing on the plate.

1921: Costly Shoes

BOSTON — Two pairs of the most expensive shoes ever made have been turned out in a Massachusetts factory, just to see if there are women who will buy such footwear and pay $100 for it. One pair, which is of the patent leather kind, has a pure gold leaf lining and gold underlining of all perforations, with gold hooks and eyes. There is a twenty dollar gold piece inserted in the heel of each boot. The other is of tan leather with a lining of red satin and a gold watch inserted in the left shoe just above the ankle.

1946: Lesser London

LONDON — Enemy bombs, evacuation of personnel and the departure of men and women to join the forces served to decrease London's population by 40 per cent during the first five years of the war. In spite of the continued strain of air raids, flying bombs, rockets and living under war conditions, the general health of London's population remained satisfactory. The marriage rate has decreased steadily in London since 1941, although the birth rate has increased.

هكذا من الأصل

OPINION/LETTERS

Hillary Clinton Weaves A Tangled Web Indeed

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Americans of all political persuasions are coming to the sad realization that their first lady — a woman of undoubted talents who was a role model for many in her generation — is a congenital liar.

Drip by drip, like Whitewater torture, the case is being made that she is compelled to mislead, and to ensnare her subordinates and friends in a web of deceit.

1. Remember the story she told about studying the Wall Street Journal to explain her 10,000 percent profit in 1979 commodity trading? We now know that was a lie told to turn aside accusations that as the governor's wife she profited corruptly, her account being run by a lawyer for state poultry interests through a disreputable broker.

She lied for good reason: To admit otherwise would be to confess taking, and paying taxes on, what some think amounted to a $100,000 bribe.

2. The abuse of presidential power known as Travelgate elicited another series of lies. She induced a White House lawyer to assert flatly to investigators that Mrs. Clinton did not order the firing of White House travel aides, who were then harassed by the FBI and Justice Department to justify patronage replacement by Mrs. Clinton's cronies.

Now we know, from a memo long concealed from investigators, that there would be "hell to pay" if the furious first lady's desires were scorned. The career of the lawyer who transmitted Hillary's lie to authorities is now in jeopardy. Again, she lied with good reason: to avoid being identified as a vindictive political power player who used the FBI to ruin the lives of people standing in the way of juicy patronage.

3. In the aftermath of the apparent suicide of her former partner and closest confidant, the White House Deputy Counsel Vincent Foster, she ordered the overturn of an agreement to allow the Justice Department to examine the files in the dead man's office. Her closest friends and aides, under oath, have been blatantly disremembering this likely obstruction of justice, and may have to pay for supporting Hillary's lie with jail terms.

Again, the lying was not irrational. Investigators believe damning records from the Rose law firm, wrongfully kept in Mr. Foster's White House office, were spirited out in the dead of night and hidden from the law for two years — in Hillary's closet, in Web Hubbell's basement before his felony conviction, in the president's secretary's personal files — before some were forced out last week.

Why the White House concealment? For good reason: The records show Hillary Clinton was lying when she denied actively representing a criminal enterprise known as the Madison S&L, and indicate she may have conspired with Web Hubbell's father-in-law to make a sham land deal that cost taxpayers $3 million. Why the belated release of some of the incriminating evidence? Not because it mysteriously turned up in offices previously searched. Certainly not because Hillary Clinton and her new hang-tough White House counsel want to respond fully to lawful subpoenas.

One reason for the Friday-night dribble of evidence from the White House is the discovery by the FBI of copies of some of those records elsewhere. When Clinton witnesses are asked about specific items in "lost" records — which investigators have — the White House "finds" its copy and releases it. By concealing the Madison billing records two days beyond the statute of limitations, Hillary evaded a civil suit by bamboozled bank regulators.

Another reason for recent revelations is the imminent turning of former aides and partners of Hillary against her; they were willing to cover her lying when it advanced their careers, but they are inclined to listen to their own lawyers when faced with perjury indictments. Therefore, ask not "Why didn't she just come clean at the beginning?" She had good reasons to lie; she is in the long-time habit of lying, and she has never been called to account for lying herself or in suborning lying in her aides and friends.

No wonder the president is fearful of holding a prime-time press conference. Having been separately deposed by the independent counsel at least twice, the president and first lady would be well advised to retain separate defense counsel.

The New York Times.

Poverty and Morality, Or How Less Is More

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — They've disappeared again. The deserving poor who made their cameo appearance over the holiday season vanished as soon as the Christmas tree was put out with the trash.

For a few weeks, their real life stories appeared in holiday appeals for charity, for food and

MEANWHILE

toys. Mothers who lost their jobs or their health or their husbands. Children who went without and whose lives went downhill.

Not once did I see a letter to the editor warning that giving food to these children would undermine their parents' incentive to work. There wasn't a hint that Christmas charity would encourage unwed motherhood, drug addiction, broken families.

But after the holiday hiatus, things are back to what passes for normal these days. In Washington and in the public debate, the deserving poor are once again the pathological poor. Poverty is not an economic issue but a moral one.

The loudest voices in the budget battle, the largest number of votes in Congress, echo the sentiments of Ralph Reed, the head of the Christian Coalition, who talks about welfare as the way we Americans "subsidize the very pathological behaviors that we know consign people to hopeless and generational poverty."

In the midst of budget wrangling between the White House and Congress, I don't know precisely how deep the cuts will be to programs for the poor. But there is little doubt we are consigning more children to deeper poverty in the name of saving children from debt. We are embarked on this radical course, barely blushing, because the conservatives have won the image war.

Like victors who get to write history, they have at least temporarily won the battle over portraying the poor. And the poverty programs.

Consider the story of Elisa Izquierdo, the New York child whose death reportedly at the hands of her mother made front pages and magazine covers this holiday season.

The answer, the cover story for this radical change, is increasingly that government programs for the poor are worse than nothing.

This is most obvious in the debate over the program that provides money to families with children. By now, all America agrees that welfare "as we know it" isn't working. Even those on it, hate it. But ever since the Republicans grabbed the issue out of the president's hands, the argument about the efficiency of welfare and how to change it has shifted to an argument about welfare as the problem and how to get rid of it.

On one level, the welfare reform bill that passed Congress would "merely" transfer responsibility and funds from the federal government to the states in block grants, cutting $58 billion in the process. But on the human level, it would reform welfare by ending it as a federal entitlement for poor mothers and children.

We are encouraged to appease our social conscience by focusing on the worst images of the poor and by repeating as a mantra the glib promise: Less will be more.

In the 1960s and '70s, liberals too had grandiose ideas about America's ability to win the war against poverty. They were not modest enough in appraising the ability of public policy to change human behavior. But now it's conservatives who are immodest beyond the point of recklessness. Immodest in the certainty that public un-policy can change behavior and economic reality for millions. Immodest about the relationship between policy and morality.

We are headed toward massive changes and we don't know the consequences. We don't know how many more parents will find jobs and how many more families will be homeless. We don't know how many fewer children will be born and how many more will be hungry.

But we can be sure of one thing. For those who live in poverty, less is not going to be more. It will be even less.

The Boston Globe.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Workers of the World

Regarding "Workers' Concerns" (Letters, Dec. 27):

Recent strikes in France are not a reaction against the rising global acceptance of democracy and capitalist trade. Instead, they stem from the lack of discourse about government policy and the unilateral, sometimes elitist way the French government conducts itself.

In other developed nations such as Germany or the United States, similar strikes are uncommon precisely because of the inclusive and accountable nature of legislators and senior management.

In America, government gives workers even more reason to be confident. From the mid-1960s to the mid-1980s, the United States created some 30 million new jobs. Because of big and wasteful government, Western Europe during that time created none.

Also, Americans have an unemployment rate half that of the French and a cost of living (based on purchasing power) far below that of Europe. Although the velocity of U.S. income growth has slowed, the American middle class enjoys greater comforts and opportunities for education today; many more people have migrated up than down.

The United States has exported low-skill jobs, but these are few compared with the many more that America creates. America leads in services and dominates such high-skill, high-wage sectors as communications, material technology, finance, marketing, legal services and computer and entertainment software.

The only "workers' revolution" to come will be the continued empowerment of people at all levels to take risks and to share in the spoils — both financial and social.

JOE SENFT.
Warsaw.

No Cause for Crowing

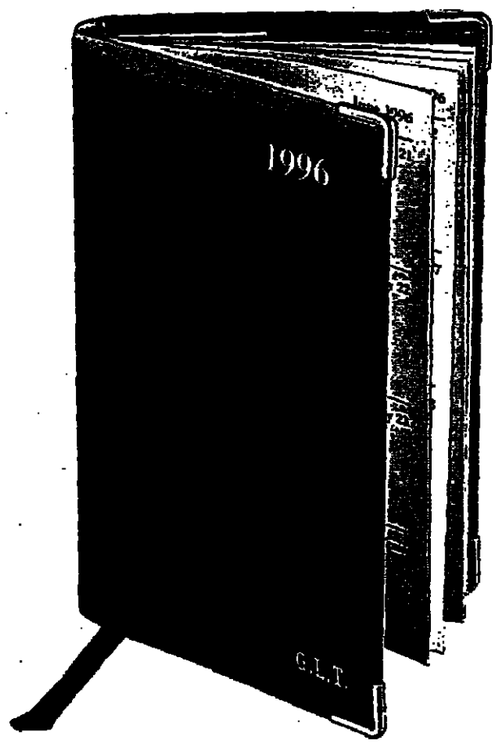
Regarding "EU Absorbs Embarrassing Lessons in Bosnia Accord" (Nov. 23):

Most embarrassing is the bickering over the laurels for having achieved a deal that ends the war in Bosnia. It is indeed a relief that it's over, at least for the time being. But whether the accord was reached thanks only to U.S. initiative or also because of "decisive contributions" of the European Union (in the words of Germany's foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel) matters little.

The mass graves at Srebrenica and elsewhere in Bosnia make this a dirty peace that should discourage self-congratulation.

LEONORE SUHL.
Portimão, Portugal.

The IHT Pocket Diary Puts 1996 Right Into Your Pocket.



Year after year – even at a period when diaries abound – the International Herald Tribune flat, silk-grain leather diary is the hit of the season.

Ingeniously designed to be thinner-than-thin, it still brings you everything ... including a built-in note pad with always-available "jotting paper". Plus there are conversion tables of weights, measures and distances, a list of national holidays by country, a wine vintage chart, and many other useful facts. All in this incredibly flat little book that slips easily into a pocket.

The perfect gift for almost anyone ... including yourself.

– Please allow three weeks for delivery.

- Measures 13 x 8 cm (5 1/4" x 3 in.).
- Black leather cover with gilt metal corners.
- Personalized with gilt initials.
- Week-at-a-glance format, printed on French blue paper with gilded page edges.
- 1996 notable dates and national holidays in over 90 countries; world time-zone table; international telephone dialing codes and country prefixes; conversion tables of weights, measures and distances.
- Blue ribbon page marker.
- Includes removable address book that fits snugly into its own silk pocket. No need to re-write your most important phone numbers — the address book will fit right into next year's diary.
- Each diary packed in a blue gift box.
- Corporate personalization and discounts are available. For details, fax Paul Baker at (44-181) 944 8243.

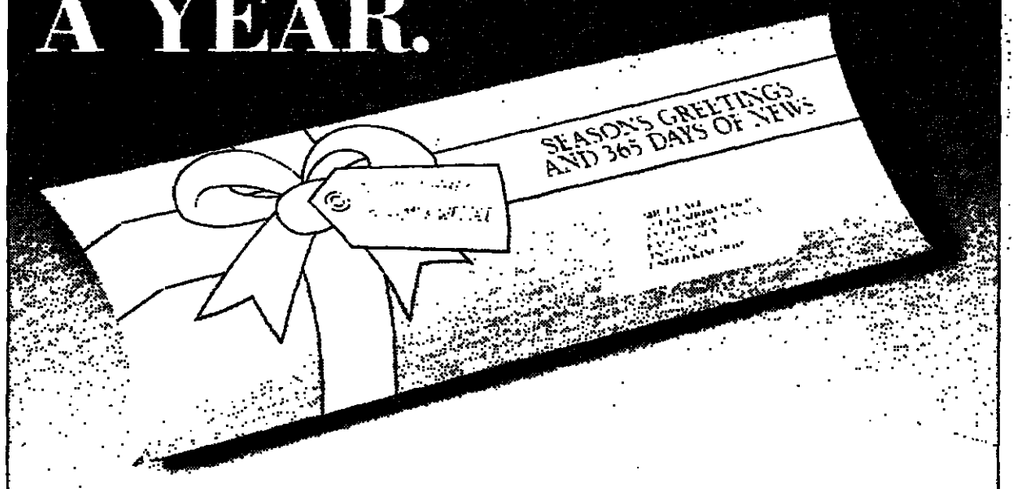
- Blue notepaper sheets fit on the back of the diary — a simple pull removes top sheet. 100 refill sheets included.

Please send me_____ 1996 IHT Pocket Diaries. 9-1-96
Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe:
1-4 diaries UK £22 (U.S.$34) each
5-9 diaries UK £20.50 (U.S.$32) each
10-19 diaries UK £18 (U.S.$28) each
INITIALS up to 3 per diary
☐ Additional postage outside Europe £4.50 (U.S.$7)
☐ Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail: £5.75 (U.S.$8.90) per package plus postage.
Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted.
Please charge to my credit card:
☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa
Card N°_____
Exp._____ Signature_____
Name_____
Address_____
_____
City/Code/Country_____
Tel./Fax_____
Company EU VAT ID N°_____
(FOR CORPORATE PURCHASES)

Herald International Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Mail or fax this order form to:
International Herald Tribune Offers,
37 Lambton Road, London SW20 0LW U.K.
Fax: (44 181) 944 8243

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER EVERY DAY FOR A YEAR.



Is there anyone you know who shares your international outlook and interest in world affairs?

Then what better gift could you send them than 365 days (6 days a week) of the International Herald Tribune's unique coverage of global events?

Thanks to our powerful news-gathering network, we offer an unrivalled perspective on international affairs, opinions, trends and influences.

As a bonus we are offering IHT in a special seasonal package, at the rates outlined in the following table. And, if you are an existing subscriber you will be awarded automatically a free week added to your subscription for every month you buy on behalf of a friend.

Country/Currency		12 months +2 months FREE	% SAVINGS for 1 year	6 months +1 week FREE
Austria	A. Sch	6 000	41	3,300
Belgium	B. Fr.	14,000	41	7,700
Denmark	D. kr	3,400	33	1,900
Finland	F. M.	2,400	40	1,300
France	F. F.	1,950	40	1,070
Germany*	D. M.	700	38	385
Greece	Dr.	75,000	31	41,000
Great Britain	£	210	32	115
Ireland	£ Irl	230	37	125
Italy	Lire	470,000	54	260,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr.	14 000	36	7,700
Netherlands	Fl.	770	40	420
Norway	N. Kr	3,500	40	1,900
Portugal	Esc.	47,000	44	26,000
Spain	Ptas	48,000	41	26,500
hand delivery Madrid	Ptas	55,000	32	26,500
Sweden (airmail)	S. Kr	3,100	43	1,900
hand delivery	S. kr	3 500	36	2 000
Switzerland	S. Fr	610	48	335
For other European countries	$ US	485		265

* For information concerning hand delivery in major German cities call toll free IHT Germany at 0130-84 85 85 or fax (069) 175 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.

Yes, I would like to give the gift of an International Herald Tribune subscription to a friend. The subscription term I prefer is (tick box) 9-1-96
☐ 12 months (plus 2 free months)
☐ 6 months (plus 1 free month)
☐ I enclose a cheque for the relevant amount (payable to the International Herald Tribune)
Please charge my ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ Access ☐ Eurocard Card No_____ Exp. Date_____
Signature_____
For business orders please indicate your VAT No_____
For existing subscribers only Please invoice me ☐
If you know your subscription number please write it here._____
My name is_____
Job title_____
My address is_____
_____
City/Code_____ Country_____
Tel no_____ Fax no:_____
I would like to give the IHT to ☐ Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Ms
Family Name_____ First Name_____
Job title_____
Mailing Address_____
_____ City/Code_____
Country_____ Telephone No_____
Please tick if you do not wish to receive mail from other companies ☐ AVG
Mail or fax to International Herald Tribune 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France Fax (+33 1) 4143 92 10 OR CALL (+33 1) 41 43 93 61

via the Herald International Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Style

Star Black (3); Michael Arnaud (Aerin Lauder); AP (selling lipstick)

Estée Lauder, center, with, from left, grandson William, sons Ronald and Leonard, granddaughter Aerin; clockwise from top left, Evelyn Lauder with Estée; Leonard with Elizabeth Hurley; Aerin in her office, Estée selling lipstick.

Soft Soap: 50 Beautiful Years of Estée Lauder's Family Saga

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — An elderly woman in a mole-brown cashmere coat walks through the fragrance circle of Saks Fifth Avenue. Flanked by her two sons, she halts in front of the snowdrift of pale blue packets; the ink-blue boxes bound in gilt; the stacks of cyclamen-pink perfumes proclaiming "Beautiful" and the display cards offering "Pleasures."

Estée Lauder has become a cosmetic legend written in lipstick, even if her sorties to the stores are rare since she retreated, Garbo-esque, from the public stage. The company she founded in 1946 with her husband Joseph — by cooking up potions on their kitchen stove — is celebrating its half century.

On Sunday, a dignified 50th birthday party will be held at the Museum of Modern Art as the Mondrian exhibition closes. Not making too much of it, you understand, since birthdays are a sensitive subject, especially to the "ageless" Estée, believed to have been born around 1908.

"Time is not on your side — but I am," was one of those winning slogans with which she cajoled and persuaded potential customers. Fifty years on, the family firm of skin-care, makeup and fragrance products grossed $2.899 billion last year, with the $3 billion target in its sight lines.

Speaking from her Manhattan home Friday, Estée Lauder put family first. "I would never have imagined 50 years ago that our third generation would be *part of my business — how proud I am* to see how our great company has grown over the years!" she said.

She was referring not only to her sons Leonard (who took over from his mother as chairman last fall) and Ronald, but also grandchildren William, head of the Origins natural products division and Aerin, 25, whom her father claims is the incarnation of Estée.

"That is my mother's statement — 'My body is inside her,' " claims Ronald Lauder, who is chairman of the international division, a former ambassador to Austria in the Ronald Reagan era, and has a special interest in nurturing the family roots by investing in Eastern Europe.

"I feel very close to Estée — she calls me all the time," says Aerin, surrounded by frosty pink and mango lipsticks and nail colors as director of creative product development. "Now I got engaged and my one dream is that she should see me get married."

The Lauder saga of face cream to fortune might appropriately be made into a soap. There is the chemist uncle from Hungary who taught Estée the essence of skin care. ("He captured my imagination like no one else ever had," she said in her 1985 autobiography). The young Estée stood in stockinged feet making up 40 customers a day and "accidentally" spilled her 1953 fragrance Youth Dew over a store carpet so that her message would linger on.

But this is the softest of soaps compared with the television dramas or even Britain's combative royal family. Instead of the avenging daughter-in-law undermining her husband's position, Leonard Lauder's wife Evelyn is a senior vice president, a driving force for breast cancer awareness, a director of the Lauder philanthropic foundation and a nature photographer.

In the earliest days, she would change her voice and sign letters in her maiden name when they were just four people operating out of a single room above the Stork Club and, as Leonard puts it, "didn't want them to think we were only Lauders."

Now Evelyn has seen her own son and his wife join the ranks.

"I cried the first time we launched *Origins in Nordstrom stores*," she said. "Exactly 31 years after Leonard and I started to make those trips round the country, there was Karen, my daughter-in-law with William."

As for Leonard and Ronald, rather than warring brothers fighting with their parents, they still gather, with their extended families, round the dinner table on Sunday with Estée.

"It's eerie — it is still the same, we are just more people," Ronald says.

IF there were fights — like when Leonard had to take out a bank loan in 1960 to persuade his parents that it was worth going international — such arguments are long since over.

"I miss them," says Leonard, who claims that in the company, which has 9,900 employees worldwide, he is "everybody's father." The 62-year-old chairman, renowned as a formidable strategist, has a a folksy way of expressing himself. He illustrates his belief that "the market never remains static" by waving at the speedy clouds "opening and closing" outside his 40th-floor office in the General Motors building in central Manhattan.

Last year's acquisition of Bobbi Brown Essentials, a cosmetic line for professionals, is part of an aggressive new policy that has included buying M.A.C., a high-fashion makeup company, and launching fragrance and grooming products for menswear designer Tommy Hilfiger. 'But to Leonard Lauder, it is like planting saplings, when "trees have been there many years and you won't notice the passing of the old and the arrival of the new."

The same metaphor could be used for the family itself. By a combination of *good luck and good judgement*, Estée Lauder has become that rarest of species: a beauty business with a powerful personal image that is strong enough to outlive its founder in a way that Elizabeth Arden or Helena Rubinstein could not.

"What I say may sound disingenuous or ungrateful," says Leonard Lauder, "but the force of Mrs. Lauder's personality was directed largely towards one segement of the Estée Lauder brand: the fragrances and designs of compacts. We can run a very good business without her being there every day."

William Lauder, presiding over earthy products and recycled packaging that are far from Estée's Versailles view of luxury and glamour, puts that more bluntly.

"My grandmother is not as interested in any brand that does not have her name on it," he says, while praising her drive and recalling how much she enjoyed watching her grandchildren eat.

The Lauder business sometimes seems more like a cult, what with mission statements ("Bringing the best to everyone we touch") and Estée's favorite saying elevated to the company mantra: "Not by dreaming or hoping for it, but by working for it."

The fruits of that work were seen in the fall when Lauder sold 12 percent of its common stock in a $335 million public offering. The listing was caused by an ongoing spat with the IRS over the value of the company at Joseph Lauder's death in 1983 and the need to pay off personal loans from the company.

The business prospectus set out the aims for the five brands that are sold in 100 countries — Estée Lauder, Aramis men's divison (1964), allergy-tested *Clinique* (1968), the *color cosmetics* Prescriptives (1979) and Origins (1990).

The six-point plan is to position and promote those brand images; to develop new products; to expand internationally; to increase consumer penetration; to improve efficiency; and to introduce new brands.

"My master plan for the year 2000 is the same plan I put in place in 1960," says Leonard Lauder. He sees the biggest potential for growth in the Pacific and especially China. (Asia is currently 18 percent of business, against 54 percent in the Americas and 18 percent in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.) In the United States, the upscale department stores, which Estée Lauder targeted rather than drugstores, now appear to be in decline.

From the consumer's point of view, Estée Lauder is about mystique — the illusion of a glamorous world in which the lifestyle advertisements became the mirror of a generation's aspirations. Estée herself, in her couture gowns, on the French Riviera, at Palm Beach, dining with the Duchess of Windsor, watching tennis with Princess Diana or hobnobbing with Raisa Gorbachev, was the embodiment of that mythical world.

With unerring instinct for choosing a face to fit, the Lauders selected in 1994 the beautiful, vulnerable and then unknown Elizabeth Hurley. In the notoriety surrounding Hugh Grant's sexual peccadillo in Hollywood, Evelyn and Leonard Lauder (New York's "Philanthropists of the Year" in 1993) behaved impeccably.

"I think she has handled herself in a very dignified way during this unfortunate period — she's a lady," says Evelyn Lauder. "Pleasures," the Lauder fragrance that features a smiling Hurley with a dog in a flower garden, has sold, Leonard Lauder says, "far beyond our wildest dreams."

WITHIN the confines of Lauder's offices overlooking Central Park, with Estée-blue rugs and French château furnishings, it seems that there is no problem that could not be soothed and smoothed away.

Even though the wrinkles are there: the divorce of Estée and Joseph before they remarried in 1943; Ronald's unsuccessful attempt to make it as mayor of New York; the failure to recognize the potential of designer fragrances in the early 1980s; apparent glitches in the launch of Origins in Europe or the relative failure of the fragrance Spell-Bound.

But the paternalistic company, with non-Lauder directors already incorporated into the management structure, will surely surmount the eventual departure of its founder.

And when she makes it to the great beauty parlor in the sky and faces the angelic hosts, Estée Lauder will no doubt proffer a rouge with her immortal selling line: "We blondes fade at night."

BOOKS

INVISIBLE ALLIES

By Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. Translated by Alexis Klimoff and Michael Nicholson. 344 pages. $29.50. Counterpoint.

THE SOLZHENITSYN FILES: Secret Soviet Documents Reveal One Man's Fight Against the Monolith.

Edited with an introduction by Michael Scammell. Translated under the supervision of Catherine A. Fitzpatrick. 472 pages. $29.95. Edition q.

Reviewed by Lars T. Lih

EACH of these two books tells one half of the same thrilling story: Alexander Solzhenitsyn's duel with the Soviet government from the early 1960s to February 1974, when he was finally deported from the Soviet Union.

We see Solzhenitsyn as he leads a band of middle-aged ladies in a conspiracy that continually throws the mighty KGB off guard. We also observe the Soviet establishment trying to come up with some strategy — ranging from smothering him with kindness" to kicking him out of the country — that will end the intolerable nuisance of this man.

"Invisible Allies" was written by Solzhenitsyn soon after his arrival in the West; it was withheld from publication because of its frankness about Solzhenitsyn's links with people still living in the Soviet Union. It details with justifiable pride all the cloak-and-dagger methods that allowed him to write his books, distribute them through the *samizdat* network, and keep his notes and unfinished texts away from the secret police.

"The Solzhenitsyn Files," on the other hand, is a collection of documents that reveals the thinking of the top party leadership on "the Solzhenitsyn question"; the documents range from minutes of Politburo sessions to *scandalized but professional* KGB summaries of Solzhenitsyn's works.

Since the two books are so complementary, it is almost possible to regard them as a *single gripping novel.*

In Solzhenitsyn's memoir, we discover that the shock troops of his fight against the government consisted primarily of unattached women intellectuals who often had serious crushes on Solzhenitsyn himself.

Solzhenitsyn's legendary self-discipline is matched only by his ruthless ability to obtain an incredible amount of dangerous work from these women.

Solzhenitsyn emerges as a person whose deepest identity is that of a former political prisoner, a *zek*: it is in the name of this community that he accepts the all-encompassing mission of destroying "the Dragon" of Soviet power. For him, the whole world revolves around this mission.

Solzhenitsyn's hatred of the Dragon is vivid, while his religiosity and his "love of Russia" come across as somewhat pale, almost an affectation. Despite his eloquent contempt for the intelligentsia, you would not guess from "Invisible Allies" that Soviet society contained anyone but people with advanced degrees. Solzhenitsyn's character presents a challenge to any Western reader. Even those who prefer the values of Andrei D. Sakharov cannot help being moved by Solzhenitsyn's uncompromising defiance.

Those who are tempted to make an icon of him must deal with his unabashed disdain for Westerners in general, whom he regards as all petty and hardhearted, except for a few whose contact with Russians allows them temporarily to rise above themselves.

What about the protagonist on the other side, Yuri V. Andropov, head of the KGB? Andropov emerges as the only energetic voice on the official side. He takes Solzhenitsyn seriously and continually pushes for deportation. The word that runs like a thread through the documents is "impunity." If Solzhenitsyn is allowed to get away with it, what's to stop others from imitating him?

It is a pity that "The Solzhenitsyn Files" does not meet high scholarly standards. It is an abridgment of a Russian publication that should be regarded more as a 472-page leak by the Yeltsin administration than a serious scholarly work. The English translation is inexcusably sloppy. Luckily, the story's inherent power rises above the inadequate presentation.

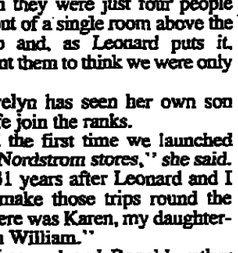
Lars T. Lih, author of "Bread and Authority in Russia, 1914-1921," wrote this for The Washington Post.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• **Hardy Amies**, the English couturier, is reading *"Napoléon and Joséphine: The Improbable Marriage"* by Evangeline Bruce.

"The atmospheres of the army, Parisian 'gratin' politics and strong human ambition are all observed and recorded."

(Margaret Kemp, IHT)



CHESS

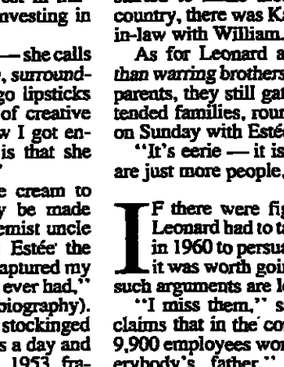
By Robert Byrne

ROMAN Dzindzichashvili's gambit was stingingly deafeated by Patrick Wolff in the 1995 United States Championship.

Accepting the Queen's Gambit with 2...dc has been known since 1512. In the early days, Black tried to keep the pawn, but after some bad positional and tactical knocks, the strategy has aimed for a semiopen board with free piece play and pressure against the white d4 pawn. No more 3...b5? 4 a4 c6 5 e3 Bb7 6 ab cb 7 b3 with the fall of the pawn and superiority for White.

Black must be watchful in this opening. Thus, the pawn snatch with 10...Nd4 11 Nd4 Qd4 is too risky. For example, 12 Rd1 Qg4 13 Qg4 Ng4 14 Bb5! forces mate. But White has to be precise, too, after 10...Be7, and play 11 a4 b4 12 Rd1. Instead Dzindzichashvili took too much for granted i0 n continuing to gambit his d4 pawn. After 11 Nc3? Nd4! 12 Nd4 Qd4, he could have tried 13 Rfd1, but 13...Qg4 14 Qe3 Bb7 15 f3 Qb4 is safe enough for Black. He could also have tried 13 Qf3, but 13...Rb8 14 Rfd1 Qg4 15 Qc6 Bd7 16 Qc7 Rc8 gets white nowhere. His 13 Bf6 Qf6 14 Rfd1 Rb8 15 Qc2 Qe5 16 Be4 g6 17 Bc6 Kf8 was not dangerous for Wolff, who quickly got his king to safety.

After 21...Rc8, all the black pieces were functioning smoothly. There was no decent way to fight out this position, so Dzindichashvili went into an endgame with 22 Qe4 Qe4 23 Ne4. His only hope was for Wolff to make a blunder. The threat was to force a rook-and-pawn ending with 24 Nd6 Bd6 25 Rd6, but Wolff, aiming to keep the preferable ending with minor pieces, evaded that exchange with Rc6.



Final position

After the exchange of the last rook with 35 Nd2, Wolff made quick progress with 35...Bf6 36 b3 Bd4, tying either one white piece or the other to the defense of the kingside pawns.

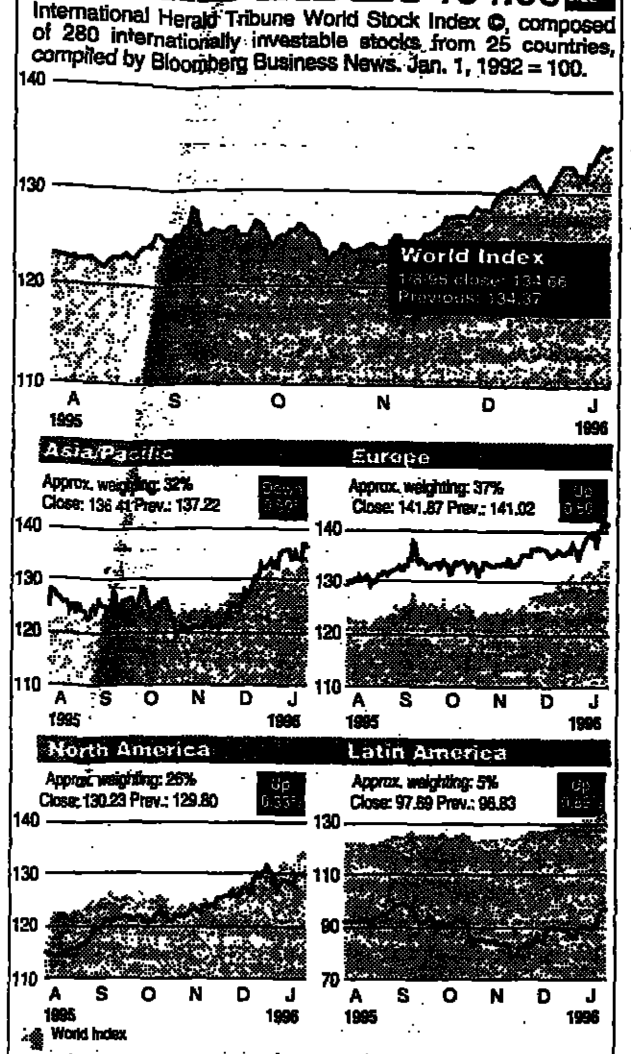
With 44...f4!, he forced a passed pawn. Soon, the advance of that pawn with 50...h4 persuaded Dzindzichashvili to give up. The point was that after 51 Kd4 Kb6 52 Kc4 Ka5 53 Kb3 Be7 54 Nf2 Bc5 55 Nh3, White must lose either the a4 pawn or the f4 pawn, depending on which piece he moves.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

White	Black	White	Black
1 d4	d5	28 Ne1	Re7
2 c4	dc	27 Kg2	Rb6
3 Nf3	a6	28 Rf5	Rbc6
4 e3	Nf6	29 Nd3	Kf8
5 Be2	e6	30 Ne1	Ke8
6 0-0	c5	31 Nd3	Kd8
7 Qc2	b5	32 Ne1	Re2
8 Rd1	Nc6	33 Nc2	Rc2
9 Bg5	Be7	34 Kf2	Re2
10 Nc3	Nd4	35 Nd2	Re6
11 Nd4	Qd4	36 b3	Bd4
12 Ne4	Qc4	37 Ke2	f5
13 Be2	Qe6	38 g3	g5
14 Rd1	Rb8	39 Kd3	Bf2
15 Qc2	Qc6	40 Ne4	Re6
16 Be3	0-0	41 a4	Re
17 Rd2	Bb7	42 b5	Rf
18 Rad1	Rfd8	43 Nd2	Re
19 Kf2	Rbd7	44 Nf1	f4
20 Bf3	Rc8	45 g4	Rg6
21 Qb3	Rc8	46 Nf2	Kd7
22 Qe4	Qe4	47 Ne4	Re7
23 Ne4	Rc6	48 Nf3	Re6
24 b4	Rc4	49 Ke4	Re6
25 Nd6	Rb8	50 Nh4	h4
		51 Resigns	

THE TRIB INDEX 134.66

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Mon. close	Prev. close	% change		Mon. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	140.64	139.33	+0.94	Capital Goods	134.60	134.25	+0.26
Utilities	130.25	128.72	+1.19	Raw Materials	145.62	145.95	−0.23
Finance	129.29	129.60	−0.24	Consumer Goods	139.90	139.24	+0.47
Services	124.19	124.10	+0.07	Miscellaneous	140.82	141.01	−0.13

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

© International Herald Tribune

4 Thumbs Up for the Economy

White House Wins a Bit of Bipartisan Praise

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The campaign battle cry used four years ago by Bill Clinton, "It's the economy, stupid," will probably not be heard much this year.

In a debate Saturday at the annual meeting of the American Economic Association, two prominent Republican economists and two supporters of Mr. Clinton agreed that the U.S. economy was in excellent shape and likely to stay that way at least until the November presidential election.

There is reason for optimism: nearly 8 million payroll jobs have been added since Mr. Clinton took office in January 1993, unemployment is 5.6 percent and inflation is less than 3 percent for the fourth consecutive year.

"We'll have slow to moderate growth and low inflation" this year, predicted Michael Boskin, an economist at the Hoover Institute who was President George Bush's top economic adviser. "Unemployment is likely to kick up a bit, but that will not be an issue in the campaign."

John Taylor of Stanford University, who was a member of Mr. Bush's Council of Economic Advisers, said: "There will be attempts to make the macroeconomy an issue, but it really shouldn't be."

Deputy Treasury Secretary Lawrence H. Summers said: "The outlook for the American economy is brighter than it has been at any time in my professional lifetime."

Rudigar Dornbush, a supporter of Mr. Clinton from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said: "Where is the debate? Really, there's not a very big difference between a reasonable Republican and a reasonable Democrat."

The four agreed that Mr. Clinton deserved praise for backing free-trade policies, though Mr. Boskin faulted him for confrontations on trade issues with Japan.

The debate focused on how much credit Mr. Clinton could claim for the economy's good showing during his time in the White House. Mr. Boskin said the president should claim very little; Mr. Summers said he deserved much.

"People inherit good or bad economies," Mr. Boskin said, and Mr. Clinton had the good luck to get the former while Mr. Bush was stuck with the latter.

Mr. Summers maintained that Mr. Clinton has pursued wise policies, including budget proposals: "We broke the back of the deficit problem in 1993," when the White House pushed through a package of spending cuts and tax increases that helped reduce the deficit, relative to the economy, to half of what it was earlier.

He also said that Mr. Clinton unlike Mr. Bush and Ronald Reagan, had left the Federal Reserve Board free to chart monetary policy and interest rates without criticism from administration officials.

Mr. Boskin and Mr. Taylor praised the Fed's actions to keep inflation low, and Mr. Boskin said Mr. Clinton should reappoint Alan Greenspan as Fed chairman, which some White House officials have indicated they would recommend.

■ Stymied by the Blizzard

The release of Commerce and Labor department economic statistics, missing in action during the 21-day partial government shutdown, was set back further Monday by the blizzard of 1996, Bloomberg Business News reported from Washington.

"The snow emergency could move some of the first round of numbers into next week," said Everett Ehrlich, undersecretary of commerce for economic affairs, who was snowbound at his Maryland home. The delayed reports include the final estimate of third-quarter gross domestic product, November housing starts and October merchandise trade.

New Terms in India Seem 'Reasonable' For Enron Project

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOMBAY — The Maharashtra state government in India said Monday that Enron Corp. of the United States could go ahead with a power project that has been conceived as the country's largest foreign investment if Enron cuts its proposed tariff by 1.6 percent.

Rebecca Mark, chief executive of its Enron Development Corp. unit, said it was "possible" for the company to meet the demand. It has already offered to reduce the tariff by 21 percent and cut the cost of the $2.8 billion project by about $765 million.

"The request is within reasonable boundaries," Ms. Mark said. "We're looking forward to the prospects of getting the project reinstated. It's going to resuscitate a lot of investment plans put on hold in India while this was pending."

Shares of Enron closed up 62.50 cents, at $38, in New York.

The government of Maharashtra, whose capital is Bombay, said on Aug. 3 it would cancel the Enron-led Dabhol Power Co. project because it was too expensive and was awarded by the previous administration without competitive bidding.

The head of the government, Chief Minister Manohar Joshi, said the cabinet decided Monday it would reverse the cancellation only if Enron cut its tariff to 1.86 rupees (9.8 U.S. cents) per kilowatt/hour, from the 1.89 rupees it was proposing. Enron had earlier offered to reduce the tariff to 1.89 from 2.40.

But in many key respects, the deal is little changed. Enron is still the fuel manager for the plant, and the state-run electricity board has guaranteed to purchase 90 percent of its generation.

Ms. Mark said that the company would reduce its capital costs by about $365 million and separate a regasification facility into a new company, removing an additional $400 million from the price.

If it reached agreement with the government, Ms. Mark said she hoped Enron could resume work in 90 days and complete the first phase by the end of 1997.

Enron had been seeking more than $300 million in damages at arbitration hearings in London over the project's cancellation. Ms. Mark said if it agreed to the reduced tariff, she hoped the company could conclude formalities with the state and national governments by Jan. 15.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Mediobanca Makes New Ferruzzi Offer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Mediobanca SpA said it would pay 242 billion lire ($153 million) for a 10 percent stake in Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA to comply with a decree from the stock market regulator Consob.

Mediobanca will buy 158 million shares of the troubled financial holding group for 1,534 lire each, just below the average price paid by the Milan investment bank in October when it bought an identical stake in the company.

Consob ruled that Mediobanca's purchase in October triggered takeover laws that required it make an identical public bid. Mediobanca unsuccessfully appealed to Italy's high court and a Rome district court to overturn Consob's decision.

Mediobanca said in a statement that only investors who held Ferruzzi stock before its 950 billion lire ($600 million) rights issue went ahead would be entitled to take part in the public offer.

About two-thirds of Ferruzzi shares were bought by Italian banks after the group nearly collapsed under massive debts in 1993. Mediobanca's action was aimed at continuing the recovery in the company, but it came under criticism from other banks that wanted to find a bidder for Ferruzzi.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

G-10 Upbeat on World Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BASEL, Switzerland — In an upbeat assessment, governors of the world's most powerful central banks on Monday shrugged aside concerns about a slackening in global economic recovery.

The U.S. economy is performing "all in all well" and European growth is likely to rebound in 1996, said Hans Tietmeyer, the Group of 10 central bank governors' committee chairman and president of the Bundesbank.

Mr. Tietmeyer said the group had discussed at length whether the recent economic slowdown in Europe pointed to a "short-term dip or a prolonged cyclical pause or even a recession."

"The conclusion was that we expect in 1996 that recovery will continue," he said.

He said the bankers' group also saw "growing signs that recovery will come and is on the way" in Japan.

Mr. Tietmeyer, noting that the G-10 had been briefed on the economy by Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, stressed that the long-term outlook for the U.S. economy depended on the outcome of the U.S. budget negotiations.

"The American authorities are rightly addressing the problem of reducing the budget deficit over time," he said.

President Bill Clinton and congressional leaders have been sparring for weeks over a medium-term plan to balance the federal budget. Over the weekend, Mr. Clinton sub-

See GROWTH, Page 12

WALL STREET WATCH

It's Time to Be Selective in Technology

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There was fear and loathing in Silicon Valley last week. Technology stocks plummeted as one high-tech company after another reported disappointing fourth-quarter results or advised analysts to revise their estimates downward.

Like witnesses to an accident, analysts had several explanations for what happened. But most agreed about what investors should do next: Buy, selectively.

For Michael Murphy, editor of the California Technology Stock Letter, who had warned for months of a market "correction" in technology stocks, it was a week to say "We told you so."

Mr. Murphy said nearly all of the disappointments could be attributed to bloated personal computer inventories, which in turn were caused by hyped expectations for Microsoft Corp.'s new operating system, Windows 95.

"Windows 95 wound up selling about two-thirds of what they said it would sell — about 20 million copies instead of 30 million, and it had a profound ripple effect," Mr. Murphy said. "A lot of companies spent money on research and development, and on marketing for new products, counting on a big boost from Windows 95, and the boxes are just sitting on dealers' shelves," he said.

Adobe Systems Inc. was the biggest single loser in last week's sell-off, with its shares giving up nearly one-third of their value after the company reported a fourth-quarter loss and lower-than-expected operating income. The Nasdaq Composite index, which includes Adobe and is heavily weighted toward technology stocks, was down 1.77 percent for the week.

But on Monday, technology issues were trading mixed.

Microsoft shares, which were in the $95 range in Nasdaq trading early in December have edged steadily downward since. They closed Monday at $86.25, down 12.5 cents.

Mr. Murphy said be thought major corporations would not upgrade to Windows 95 in quantity until March, and that it would take the computer industry that long to work off inventories, so various Windows-related hardware and software stocks will remain depressed. "We're treating it as an opportunity to buy the best names when they look cheap," he said, naming Cirrus Logic Inc., Adobe, the Intel Corp. and Autodesk Inc. "These are great companies and they're going to get nailed," he said.

Bruce Lupatkin, director of research at Hambrecht & Quist, also blames disappointing Windows 95 sales and sluggish PC sales in the corporate market. "That impacts the whole food chain," he said, noting that chipmakers have too much inventory.

Mr. Lupatkin's advice to investors? "Absolutely be selective," he said.

"You can go down the line in almost any category and find winners and losers." He likes S3 Inc. in graphics chips and Compaq Computer Corp.

But one major technology investor said he believed that there were more fundamental issues at work in the technology sell-off than a few companies missing their quarter's targets.

"There are some things going on here that are peculiar to Wall Street, that have nothing to do with technology," said Roger McNamee of Integral Capital Partners, a $500 million technology investment fund. "It's really a flow-of-funds issue," he said.

Mr. McNamee said 1995 was the first year that a lot of general-purpose fund managers bought technology stocks, and they bought them only because they had to outperform the overall market in the second half of the year. With that performance pressure removed with the new year, these managers are dumping technology shares, retreating to stocks they understand.

"The way you can tell is the selling is indiscriminate," he said. "Some of the stocks getting hit have no fundamental problems at all."

Mr. McNamee predicted that technology stocks would suffer in the short term from slowdowns in the United States and European economies, but they would benefit longer term from the growing adoption of computers and communications technologies in developing countries and the former Communist bloc.

Snow Lifts Oil Prices, Shuts Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Oil prices rose past eight-month highs and shares of European oil companies advanced Monday as the worst blizzard in almost 50 years in the eastern United States was expected to boost demand for heating oil.

Trading was suspended Monday on several financial markets after 22 inches (55 centimeters) of snow fell in the New York City area by dawn, near the record one-day snowfall of 26.4 inches in 1947.

The U.S. Treasury delayed until Tuesday its auction of $28 billion in bills as federal offices closed. Trading in Treasury bonds was curtailed, while the New York and American stock exchanges and the Nasdaq stock market delayed opening times.

"The U.S. Northeast is in a state of emergency, and this is not to be taken lightly," said Troy Lavin, a broker with E. D. & F. Man International.

World benchmark Brent crude futures for February delivery rose to $19.23 a barrel in London, up 18 cents from Friday's close and just under the highs in 1995 and 1994 of $19.38 and $19.41.

February futures for West Texas Intermediate crude, the U.S. benchmark, were trading at just below $20.50 a barrel, compared with 1995 and 1994 highs of $20.80 and $20.90.

"We went into the winter very badly placed to handle cold weather and that means it is going to take quite a while to build oil inventories back up to comfortable levels," said Philip Morgan, oil industry analyst at Paribas Capital Markets in London.

The United States, particularly, left itself open to the effects of a cold winter as refineries turned to "just-in-time" inventory policies, which saw crude oil and other energy supplies fall to their lowest levels in two decades by the end of last summer.

Hurricanes last year that disrupted Mexican production, refinery cutbacks and other events have limited oil supply at a time of below-normal temperatures in the Northeast, the country's biggest consumer of heating oil.

"Oil-product inventories are some 85 million barrels below last year and are already lower than the winter of 1993, one of the coldest in history," said Leslie Nicholas, a broker with Gerrard & National Intercommodities Ltd. in London.

Shares in British oil companies surged in London, with the FT-SE Oil Exploration and Production Index jumping 2.47 percent.

The New York Mercantile Exchange and Commodity Exchange did not open for pit trading. The closing affected futures and options trading in crude oil, heating oil, gasoline, natural gas and propane, among other commodities.

The Public Securities Association, the trade group for U.S. bond traders, recommended that U.S. bond trading close at noon Eastern time because of the weather.

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)

Weak Economy Imperils French Goal

Knight-Ridder

PARIS — Private forecasts for French economic growth in 1996 are now so far below the government's official forecast of 2.8 percent that many economists doubt that France can make the necessary spending cuts to stay in line with Maastricht treaty deficit targets.

Finance Minister Jean Arthuis told the National Assembly late last year that the government's 1996 forecast would probably be pared to between 2.5 percent and 2.75 percent, but even this is now seen as too optimistic. The markets think that the government is prepared to slash its 1996 growth forecast to 2.0 percent.

Mr. Arthuis said last week that the new growth forecast could be made in the next few days, but an aide to Mr. Arthuis said later that the minister was merely "thinking out loud." New forecasts are not expected for several weeks, in order to give government economists enough time as possible to assess the impact on the economy of the public-sector strikes in December.

While a government forecast of 2.0 percent growth this year would have seemed prudent or even pessimistic several months ago, it now looks optimistic, compared with private forecasts.

Among major French institutions, Crédit Lyonnais expects 1.5 percent growth in 1996, while Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations sees growth of 1.7 percent. Among foreign firms, Morgan Stanley & Co. expects the French economy to expand by 1.6 percent in 1996.

The slower growth, if realized, would do great damage to the government's strategy of reducing its deficit from 5 percent of gross domestic product in 1995, to 4 percnet in 1996 and to 3 percent in 1997, economists said.

The Maastricht treaty calls for a deficit that is just 3 percent of GDP.

■ New Tax Is Delayed

A new blanket 0.5 percent income tax to pay off France's massive welfare deficit will be applied from Feb. 1, one month later than originally scheduled, the Social Affairs Ministry said Monday, Agence France-Presse reported.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Jan. 8

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.614	2.5025	1.12	0.3269	0.1024*	—	5.4495*	1.3669	1.5307*	1.1865	1.322*
Brussels	29.675	45.935	20.553	5.9985	1.8752*	18.355	—	25.45	0.2816	21.80	24.44*
Frankfurt	1.4395	2.2325	—	0.2917	0.0914*	0.8931	4.8658*	1.2386	1.3654*	1.0578	1.1891*
London (a)	1.55	—	2.2351	7.6512	2,445.125	2.5017	45.909	1.8003	163.29	2.1096	187.71
Madrid	121.041	187.759	84.115	24.515	7.664*	75.126	4.0927	104.312	114.785*	89.001	—
Milan	1,579.40	2,446.25	1,096.50	319.73	—	980.40	53.274	1,357.55	14.953	1,160.28	13.03
New York (b)	—	1.5525a	1.4387	4.9365	1,574.00	1.6125	29.40	1.1619	105.20	1.3642	121.06
Paris	4.9375	2.091	3.4312	—	0.3127*	3.0645	0.167	4.247	4.6823*	3.6305	4.079*
Tokyo	105.65	163.66	73.17	21.37	0.667	65.36	3.562	90.78	—	77.80	0.8703
Toronto	1.3628	2.1157	0.9469	0.2761	0.0865*	0.8451	0.4636*	1.1728	1.2949*	—	1.126*
Zurich	1.164	1.804	0.8079	0.2357	0.0738*	0.7213	3.9301*	—	1.1041*	0.8553	0.9608*
1 ECU	1.3099	0.8444	1.8849	6.4673	2,063.64	2.1104	38.7384	1.5228	138.122	1.7814	158.542
1 SDR	1.043	0.9513	2.1343	N.Q.	2,327.98	2.3919	43.8457	1.7202	155.023	2.0018	179.702

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9993	Greek drac.	235.82	Mex. peso	7.55	S. Afr. rand	3.6307
Australian $	1.3398	Hong Kong $	7.7335	N. Zealand $	1.5272	S. Kor. won	787.40
Austrian sch.	10.11	Hung. forint	140.25	Norw. krone	6.325	Swed. krona	6.6105
Brazil real	0.972	Indian rupee	35.27	Phil. peso	26.18	Taiwan $	27.33
Chinese yuan	8.2919	Indo. rupiah	2293.58	Polish zloty	2.47	Thai baht	25.18
Czech koruna	26.82	Irish £	0.626	Port. escudo	150.79	Turkish lira	59237.5
Danish krone	5.557	Israeli shek.	3.1476	Russ ruble	4661.	UAE dirham	3.6726
Egypt. pound	3.3955	Kuw dinar	0.2998	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	347.00
Fin. markka	4.3668	Malay. ringg.	2.5582	Sing. $	1.4286		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5513	1.5503	1.5492	Japanese yen	104.42	104.16	103.70
Canadian dollar	1.3594	1.3594	1.3596	Swiss franc	1.1567	1.1521	1.1485
Deutsche mark	1.4343	1.4321	1.4300				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits

Jan. 8

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1 mo.	5 7/16 - 5 9/16	3 3/4 - 3 7/8	1 11/16 - 1 13/16	6 5/16 - 6 7/16	4 13/16 - 4 15/16	3/8 - 1/2	5 - 5 1/8
3 mo.	5 3/8 - 5 1/2	3 5/8 - 3 3/4	1 9/16 - 1 11/16	6 1/4 - 6 3/8	4 7/8 - 5 1/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 15/16 - 5 1/16
6 mo.	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	3 1/2 - 3 5/8	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	6 1/8 - 6 1/4	4 7/8 - 5 1/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 7/8 - 5
1 yr	5 1/4 - 5 3/8	3 1/2 - 3 5/8	1 1/4 - 1 3/8	6 1/16 - 6 3/16	4 7/8 - 5 1/16	5/8 - 3/4	4 13/16 - 5 1/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5 1/4	5 1/4
Prime rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Federal funds	5 9/16	5 7/8
3-month CDs	5.11	5.11
Comm. paper 180 days	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.02	5.03
1-year Treasury bill	4.90	4.90
2-year Treasury note	5.18	5.17
5-year Treasury note	5.41	5.41
7-year Treasury note	5.52	5.52
10-year Treasury note	5.68	5.68
30-year Treasury bond	6.04	6.04
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	N.A.	5.26
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.40	0.41
1-month interbank	0.44	0.47
3-month interbank	0.50	0.50
6-month interbank	0.56	0.50
10-year Government bond	3.02	2.92
Germany		
Lombard rate	5.00	5.00
Call money	3.85	3.85
1-month interbank	3.85	3.87
3-month interbank	3.75	3.80
6-month interbank	3.65	3.67
10-year Bund	6.00	5.98

Britain	Close	Prev
Bank base rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
Call money	6 1/4	6 3/8
1-month interbank	6 1/8	6 1/8
3-month interbank	6 3/16	6 3/16
6-month interbank	6 1/8	5 7/8
10-year Gilt	7.49	7.47
France		
Intervention rate	4.45	4.45
Call money	4 9/16	4 5/8
1-month interbank	4 13/16	4 11/16
3-month interbank	4 7/8	4 15/16
6-month interbank	4 15/16	4 15/16
10-year OAT	6.67	6.75

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	395.60	396.70	+0.45
London	396.00	396.60	+0.70
New York	396.40	396.50	Unch.

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Feb.)
Source: Reuters.

German Metal Industry Sees Promise in Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The president of the German engineering employers' group Gesamtmetall said Monday that it had agreed to certain aspects of the IG Metall union's plan to tackle unemployment.

The president, Hans-Joachim Gottschol, said the association agreed to consider the union's request that unemployed workers be hired at reduced salary levels. Gesamtmetall proposed cuts in Christmas bonuses and holidays in exchange for job guarantees.

The agreement came after three hours of talks with IG Metall about its offer that it would accept wage increases only to keep up with inflation in 1997 if the employers created 100,000 jobs and take on 10,000 long-term jobless this year.

The chairman of IG Metall, Klaus Zwickel, had said earlier that he did not expect a precise response from employers during the talks. Negotiations are due to continue on Jan 18.

(AFX, Reuters)

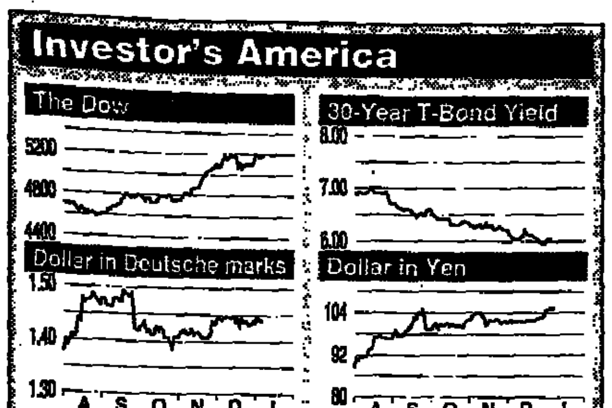
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUND
Société d'Investissement à Capital variable
Luxembourg, 5, boulevard de la Foire
R.C. Luxembourg b No 8.833

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Board of Directors has decided to pay an interim dividend of USD 0.45 (forty five cents) per share on/or after January 12, 1996 to shareholders of record on December 31, 1995 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon no 27. The ex-dividend date is January 05.1996.

Paying Agent:
CHASE MANHATTAN BANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.
5, rue Plaetis
L-2338 LUXEMBOURG

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5197.68	5181.43	+0.31
NYSE	S&P 500	618.46	616.71	+0.28
NYSE	S&P 100	591.09	589.16	+0.33
NYSE	Composite	331.26	330.19	+0.33
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1032.37	1033.47	-0.11
AMEX	Market Value	546.35	543.92	+0.45
Toronto	TSE Index	4855.36	4830.70	+0.52
São Paulo	Bovespa	47410.18	46943.40	+0.99
Mexico City	Bolsa	3802.10	3811.65	-0.25
Buenos Aires	Merval	558.58	555.07	+0.63
Santiago	IPSA General	5804.54	5798.80	+0.10
Caracas	Capital General	2084.84	2080.69	+0.20

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Andrew Heyward**, a 20-year veteran of CBS, has been named president of CBS News.
- **Aluminum Company of America** said its profit nearly doubled in the fourth quarter of 1995, to $150.9 million.
- **Argentina's National Securities Commission** is investigating the holding company **Bunge & Born SA** for suspected insider trading.
- **WellPoint Health Networks Inc.** agreed to buy the managed health-care unit of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. for $380 million.

(AP, AFP, Bloomberg)

Canada's Chief Hits the Road

Chrétien Travels Abroad in Search for Markets

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Call him a traveling commercial for Canada.

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien left Canada on Monday for his third trade mission in 15 months, this one to South Asia. With him, as in previous travels to Asia and Latin America, will go what he has dubbed "Team Canada," 300 business executives as well as a smattering of educational and governmental leaders.

It works, this winging around the globe to sell Canada. Mr. Chrétien's emphasis on trade, combined with a cheap Canadian dollar and the low trade barriers of the North American Free Trade Agreement, have made Canada one of the great trading nations of the late 20th century.

Exports have risen nearly 40 percent over the last two years and are keeping an otherwise weak economy relatively prosperous.

"Much of the rest of our economy is in shambles, but this part is working very well," said Daniel Schwanen of the C.D. Howe Institute, a Toronto think tank favoring free trade.

However, Mr. Chrétien's far-flung destinations reveal a worrisome footnote to Canada's success in trade.

The reason: Canada sells about 80 percent of its exports to the United States. Canadians, always fearful of being the tail to the American dog, have become more dependent on the American economy than ever before. With his three trade missions and a possible similar trip to Europe, Mr. Chrétien is attempting to diversify.

On Jan. 1, 1989, the United States and its northern neighbor dropped many barriers to bilateral trade. On Jan. 1, 1994, Mexico joined the club, creating the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Seven years after Canada embarked on its giant experiment in free trade, the results indicate that the agreement has been a huge success for Canada — but in some ways, perhaps, too much of a success. More than half of everything manufactured in this country is sold abroad. That is, the Canadian economy is more dependent on foreign, mostly American, consumers than on its own.

The Canadian exports that head south are a record even for two countries that long have enjoyed the most intense trading relationship in the world. Any tremor that runs through the American economy — rising interest rates, falling auto sales, a decline in housing purchases — is more likely than ever to rattle the rafters here.

"The only engine of growth in the Canadian economy right now is exports to the United States," said David M. Brown, a Toronto-based economic consultant. Other economists point out that if American growth slows, as some predict for this year, such recession-sensitive Canadian goods as lumber and autos could feel the pinch.

Trade Minister Roy MacLaren points out that the size of Canada's exports to the United States probably is exaggerated a bit because the figures include goods that pass through and then go on to Mexico. In addition, he said, the U.S. market was a good place for small and medium-sized companies to get their first experiences with exporting.

"They get their feet wet in the United States and then move off to Japan or Europe or Mexico," he said.

Exports to those regions have indeed increased markedly in the last year — by 40 percent to Europe, for instance — but the volume of those exports remains much smaller than to the United States.

The Trade Ministry has a variety of programs to help businesses export to such nations as India and China, Mr. MacLaren said. And recently the government of Canada said it would begin negotiations with Chile on a bilateral free-trade agreement, because the addition of Chile to the North American Free Trade Agreement was hung up in the U.S. Congress.

Legislators and the White House disagree on whether the deal should include side agreements on labor and the environment, and the Mexican financial crisis has soured the general American outlook on free trade in this hemisphere.

As a result, it is not clear when or if Congress will approve the streamlined negotiating authority awaited for the talks to begin.

Loral-Lockheed Deal Powers Market Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Gains by blue chips and defense issues led stocks higher Monday in a blizzard-shortened session highlighted by a $10 billion defense merger.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended 16.25 points higher, at 5,197.68, having rebounded from an early loss of nearly 25 points.

The New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange and Nasdaq system postponed their opening time by 90 minutes, to 11 A.M. Eastern time. All three markets also closed two hours early, at 2 P.M.

Advancing issues led declines by a 3 to 2 margin on Big Board volume of 131 million shares.

Defense and aerospace contractors led the market higher after it was announced that Lockheed Martin would acquire most of Loral. The deal comes a week after Westinghouse Electric Corp. sold most of its defense electronics business to Northrop Grumman for about $3 billion, prompting speculation about more consolidation in the industry.

Boeing Co. rose 1¾ to 80¼ on reports that the aircraft maker might win an order valued at more than $3 billion to deliver as many as 60 planes to General Electric Co.'s jetliner-leasing division. GE rose ½ to 73, Litton was up 1¾ to 47, and United Technologies was up 1 at 94.

Gold stocks continued last week's strength as investors continued to seek hedges against possible economic instability resulting from the months-long stalemate over the federal budget. Homestake Mining rose ⅛ to 17⅛, and Newmont Mining was up 1 at 51.

Energy stocks were aided by the Northeast snowstorm and continued investor concerns about the economy. Exxon was up 1 at 84, Texaco rose ¾ to 81½, and Unocal finished up ¾ at 30.

U.S. STOCKS

Among Big Board losers, Delta Air Lines Inc. fell 2⅛ to 75½. The airline said revenue passenger-miles fell 0.9 percent in December from the same month the previous year for a drop in 1995 of 1.4 percent.

Hilton Hotels Corp. shares gained 1⅛ to 65 after a Salomon Brothers analyst raised his recommendation on the lodging and casino operator to "buy" from "hold."

On the American exchange, Viacom shares were up after falling nearly 9 percent on Friday after three analysts cut their profit estimates for the entertainment conglomerate.

Chiron Corp. shares fell 3¾ to 106½ on the Nasdaq after the biotechnology company said its experiment drug to treat genital herpes did not meet expectations in tests.

Netscape fell 2 15/16 to 136 5/16 after an analyst at Murphy, Marseilles, Smith & Nammack issued a "sell" recommendation.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was at 111 13/32, unchanged from Friday, with a yield of 6.04 percent, also unchanged.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "12 Monkeys" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $14.2 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers among American films, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. 12 Monkeys	(Universal)	$14.2 million
2. Grumpier Old Men	(Warner Bros.)	$8.2 million
3. Jumanji	(Tri-Star)	$7.8 million
4. Toy Story	(Disney)	$7.7 million
5. Waiting to Exhale	(20th Century Fox)	$6.5 million
6. Father of the Bride Part II	(Touchstone)	$6.3 million
7. Heat	(Warner Bros.)	$5.2 million
8. Sabrina	(Paramount)	$5.0 million
9. Tom and Huck	(Disney)	$2.9 million
10. The American President	(Universal)	$2.5 million

GROWTH: *G-10 Central Bankers Laud Economic Performance in United States, Europe and Japan*

Continued from Page 11

mitted a new, seven-year plan to balance the budget.

Prior to the meeting, the president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, William McDonough, said he saw "considerable hope" for U.S. budget talks after Mr. Clinton's latest proposal.

Mr. Tietmeyer praised deficit-cutting efforts worldwide, saying the long-term benefits of lower deficits outweighed the short-term risks that cuts in public spending would depress economic activity.

He said deficit reduction has a "confidence-building effect" in financial markets that leads to lower long-term interest rates and better conditions for investment.

Flexibility in the labor market is another plank of the governors' recommendations to global policymakers, Mr. Tietmeyer said.

He also made rare remarks on monetary policy, saying that within the meeting, "there was a common view that monetary policy has done its job, and that monetary policy is on the right course."

The G-10 governors meet once a month at the Bank for International Settlements to discuss the global economy and monetary policy. They actually represent 11 countries: the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

(Bloomberg, AP)

■ Dollar Frozen in Place

The dollar was little changed against major currencies on Monday as the U.S. budget stalemate dragged on and as a blizzard struck the U.S. Eastern seaboard, cutting trading, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

The dollar closed at 1.4387 Deutsche marks, barely changed from 1.4395 DM on Friday, and at 105.20 yen, compared with 105.32.

Congress voted on Friday to put furloughed federal workers back on the job but President Bill Clinton still remains at odds with the lawmakers over how to cut spending and how much to reduce taxes, making it unlikely an accord will be reached anytime soon, traders said.

"Until they come to an agreement, there's not going to be any massive movements" in the dollar, said Dave Glowacki, currency trader at NBD Bank in Detroit. "We're going to stay in these trading ranges."

"There's absolutely nothing going on," said Kevin Lawrie, foreign exchange manager at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh. "There's nobody in the market."

The dollar also closed at 1.1619 Swiss francs, up from 1.1615 francs, and at 4.9365 French francs, up from 4.9265 francs. The pound was barely changed at $1.5525, virtually unchanged at $1.5525.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, Jan. 8
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	76.10	75.20	76.10	75.30
Aegon	73.40	71.70	72.60	71.80
Ahold	68.40	67.50	68.20	67.60
Akzo Nobel	188.70	187.70	188.50	187.80
Bols Wess cva	35.90	35.10	35.90	35.30
CSM cva	74.90	73.10	73.10	73
Dordtsche Pet	251.90	249	251.10	246.50
DSM	135.60	133.80	133.80	134.50
Elsevier	22.50	22.20	22.40	22
Fortis Amev	109.30	107.50	108.80	107.40
G-Broc cva	51.80	50	50.90	50
Hagemeyer	89.80	87.70	89.50	86.80
Heineken	296	294	295.90	294.60
Hoogovens	58.90	56.90	58.20	57.20
Hunt Douglas	80.60	79.30	79.90	80
ING cva	109.60	108.40	109.30	108.60
KLM	58	57	57.70	56.70
KNP BT	44	42.50	43.80	42.50
KPN	59.80	58.70	59.70	58.80
Nedlloyd Gp	36.40	35.50	36.40	35.60
Nutricia	137.80	136.70	136.80	136.20
Oce Grinten	109.50	106.50	108.40	103.60
Pakhoed	43.70	42.50	43	43.70
Philips Elec	64.10	62.50	64.10	61.90
Polygram	88	85.50	87.10	85.80
Randstad Hdg	80	78.50	79.30	78.60
Robeco	117.80	117.30	117.70	117.40
Rodamco	48.40	47.30	48.40	48.10
Rolinco	124.90	124.60	124.60	124.80
Rorento	95	94.90	94.90	94.80
Royal Dutch	231.50	229.40	231.50	226.50
Stork	40.40	39.80	40.30	39.80
Unilever cva	232.60	231.70	232.50	231.40
VNU	244	239.10	239.60	239
Wolters Kl cva	158.80	156.70	156.90	157.90

EOE Index: 503.61
Previous: 497.57

Bangkok

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	474	462	468	466
Bangkok Bk F	328	324	326	320
Krung Thai Bk	120	116	118	119
PTT Explor	290	282	288	288
Siam Cement F	1564	1516	1516	1576
Telecomasia	83	77	79	82
Thai Airways	42.50	41.25	41.25	42
Thai Farm Bk F	270	260	266	260
Thai Teleph	145	143	144	143
Utd Comm	344	340	344	344

SET Index: 1364.43
Previous: 1364.23

Bombay

Friday, January 5

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	2915	2860	2890	2910
Grasim Ind	530	526	530	526
Hindalco Ind	908	898	904	910
Hindust Lever	624	622	622	622
Indian Hotels	604	600	600	604
ITC	239	232	233	236
Larsen Toubro	260.50	254	254	259.50
Reliance Ind	203.25	201	202.50	204.25
Tata Eng Loco	374	370	373	375
Tata Iron St	188	184	186	189.75

Sensitive Index: 3048.86
Previous: 3072.41

Brussels

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3450	3410	3430	3400
Barco Ind	3600	3560	3600	3550
BBL	5380	5290	5330	5250
Bekaert	25100	24800	24825	24500
CBR	12000	11950	11950	11950
CMB	2280	2260	2280	2270
Cockerill	177	168	170	168
Colruyt	8500	8280	8500	8160
Delhaize Lion	1282	1266	1270	1270
Electrabel	7160	7100	7160	7140
Electrafina	3150	3125	3150	3160
Fortis AG	3745	3725	3735	3740
GIB	1380	1348	1378	1350
GBL	4140	4095	4135	4095
Gen Banque	10825	10750	10790	10850
Glaverbel	3600	3500	3600	3425
Kredietbank	8330	8190	8310	8300
Mosane	1905	1905	1905	1890
Petrofina	9350	9270	9270	9300
Powerfin	4090	4050	4090	4020
Recticel	368	368	398	365
Royale Belge	6000	5950	6000	5950
Soc Gen Belg	2560	2525	2545	2555
Solvay	16800	16450	16650	16300
Tessenderlo	10775	10700	10750	10750
Tractebel	12800	12425	12625	12450
UCB	40500	40000	40500	39800
Union Miniere	2080	2055	2055	2070

Stock Exchange Index: 8644.40
Previous: 8600.37

Copenhagen

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	314	309	312	311
Danisco	271	264	265	268
Den Danske Bk	389	384	389	388
D/S Svendbrg A	157000	157000	157000	157000
D/S 1912 A	110000	109500	109500	109000
East Asiatic Co	121	116	117	118
FLS Ind B	480	475	480	477
ISS Intl Svc B	140.20	134	140	134
Nvo Nordisk B	783	777	778	779
Radiometer B	405	395	405	400
Sophus Ber B	645	639	642	643
Tele Danmk B	309.04	291	296	293
Unidanmark A	287	282	284	282

Stock Market Index: 373.45
Previous: 373.75

Frankfurt

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	983	973.50	973.50	1000
AEG	150	148.50	149	149
Allianz Hdg	2878	2845	2856	2874
Altana	855	847	855	846.50
Asko Deutsche	745	730	740	749
Badenwerk	500	500	500	495
BASF	332.20	329.20	332	334.40
Bayer Hypo Bk	37.60	37.25	37.25	37.60
Bay.Vereinsbank	44.15	43.75	43.85	44.10
Bayer	395	392.50	394.10	395.80
Berliner Kraft	410	405	410	408.50
BHF Bank	40.60	40.30	40.30	40.70
BMW	784.50	781	784	780
CKAG Colonia	1170	1160	1170	1170
Commerzbank	352.30	350.50	351.50	351
Daimler Benz	744.50	741	744	743.80
Degussa	502.50	494	502.50	495
Deutsche Bank	70.43	70	70.10	70.77
Dresdner Bank	38.55	38.35	38.45	38.53
Heidelbg Zmt	935	930	930	939
Henkel	558	548	558	549
Hochtief	680	665	672	659
Hoechst	395.50	393	394.90	395.80
Holzmann Ph.	570	562	564	558
Karstadt	611.50	610	610	612
Kaufhof Hdg	467	463	467	468.50
Linde	865	862	863	864
Lufthansa ord	212	209.50	211	213.50
MAN	408	406.20	406.30	406
Mannesmann	476	474	475.30	476.50
Muench Rueck	3197	3185	3195	3190
Preussag	422.80	418	419	423
PWA	217	214	214	217
RWE	534.50	532	534.50	534.25
SAP pfd	230	226.50	228	231.75
Schering	97.70	96.90	97.70	96.85
Schmalb Lub	228	215	216	225
Siemens	794	790.50	791.80	795.10
Suedzucker	765	760	761	766
Thyssen	275.30	274	275	276.50
Veba	62.33	62.07	62.33	62.29
VEW	506	506	508	508
Viag	601	595	598	602.80
Volkswagen	501	496	499.50	500.50
Wella	763.50	758	759	758

DAX Index: 2323.48
Previous: 2331.28

Helsinki

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor I	180	180	180	183
Enso-Gutzeit R	29.50	28.70	28.80	30
Huhtamaki IF	115	113.50	114	113.60
Kesko	57.50	57	57.50	57.50
Kone BF	370	365	365	365
Kymmene F	115	113.20	113.50	114
Merita A	11.70	11.40	11.60	11.50
Metra BF	179	177	177	177
Metso-Serla B	130	128	128	127
Nokia Prf F	157.50	153	157	158
Outokumpu A	70.20	69	70	70.30
Rautaruukki	28.60	28.50	28.50	29
Repola	83	81.50	81.50	83.40
Stockmann A	252	248	248	250
Valmet A	116	113	113	118

HEX General Index: 1693.42
Previous: 1711.84

Hong Kong

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.35	8.20	8.25	8.20
Bk East Asia	29.40	28.75	28.95	28.80
Cathay Pacific	12.55	12.25	12.40	12.40
Cheung Kong	52.25	50	50	51
China Light	37	36.40	36.50	36.20
Chin Estates	5.90	5.60	5.60	5.70
Citic Pacific	27.30	26.95	27	27.15
Cons Elec Pwr	15.05	14.80	14.85	15.05
Dao Heng Bk	29.50	29	29.35	28.90
First Pacific	9.15	8.70	9	8.75
Great Eagle	22.50	22.05	22.10	22.25
Guangdong Inv	5.45	5.30	5.35	5.30
Guoco Group	40.20	38.80	39.40	40
Hang Lung	13.35	13.10	13.25	13.10
Hang Seng Bk	70.50	69.75	69.75	70
Henderson Inv	7	6.80	6.80	6.95
Henderson Ld	49.10	48.30	48.50	49.10
HKR Int'l	7.80	7.50	7.50	7.75
HK Aircraft	21.35	20.65	21	20.65
HK China Gas	13	12.80	12.90	12.80
HK Electric	26.10	25.80	25.85	25.95
HK Shang Htls	11.95	11.80	11.80	11.95
HK Telecomm	14.50	14.35	14.45	14.40
Hopewell Hdgs	4.40	4.33	4.35	4.40
HSBC Hdgs	119	118	118	118
Hutchison Wh	51.50	49.70	49.80	50.25
Hysan Dev	22.25	21.15	21.25	21.90
Johnson El 500	15.10	14.80	15	14.85
Miramar Hotel	16.60	16.35	16.60	16.60
Nat'l Mutual	7.45	7.25	7.40	7.25
New World	34.90	34.50	34.70	34.80
Oriental Press	2.65	2.58	2.63	2.65
Orient Telecom	2.35	2.33	2.35	2.38
Shangri-La	9.95	9.80	9.80	10
SHK Props	67.25	65.75	65.75	66.75
Shun Tak Hdgs	6	5.80	6	5.80
Sino Land Co.	6.80	6.65	6.65	6.75
Sth China Post	4.83	4.73	4.78	4.83
Swire Pac A	63.25	61.25	61.50	62.75
Tsim Sha Tsui	6.90	6.70	6.85	6.85
TV Broadcasts	30.50	30.10	30.10	30.30
Wharf Hdgs	29.90	28.65	28.70	29.20
Wheelock	15.10	14.65	14.85	14.75

Hang Seng Index: 10466.67
Previous: 10529.90

Jakarta

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	3650	3550	3575	3575
Barito Pacific	1725	1675	1675	1700
Gudang Garm	26000	25125	25650	25300
Indah Kiat	1775	1725	1750	1700
Indocement	8200	8175	8200	8200
Indofood	11200	11000	11000	11350
Indorayon	2375	2350	2350	2375
Indosat	8875	8800	8850	8975
Kalbe Farma	8325	8100	8300	8050
Sampoerna	24300	24150	24200	24200

Composite Index: 523.10
Previous: 533.58

Johannesburg

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	246	245	245	238
AngloAm Gold	336	328	336	328
AngloAm Ind	180	178	178	175
Barlow	56.25	55.75	56	55.50
C.G. Smith	29	28	28.25	28.50
De Beers	120.50	119	120.50	117.50
Driefontein	54	52.50	54	52.75
Freegold	33.25	32	33	32
Fst Natl Bk	34	33.75	34	34
Gencor	13.40	13.35	13.40	13.30
GFSA	121	117	121	116
Iscor	3.51	3.49	3.50	3.49
Johnnies Ind	58	57.50	58	56.75
Kloof Gold	42	40.50	42	40.50
Liberty Life	117	117	117	116
Nedcor	64.50	64.50	64.50	64.50
Rembrandt Gp	36.75	36.75	36.75	36.50
Richemont	57.25	57	57	57
Rust Platinum	72	70	72	67
SA Breweries	138	136.75	137	137
Sappi	58	58	58	58
Sasol	32.25	32	32.25	30.75
SBIC	178	178	178	178
Tiger Oats	64.50	64.50	64.50	64.50

All Market Index: 6603.67
Previous: 6524.80

Kuala Lumpur

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mal Banking	22.60	22.20	22.30	22.10
Mal Intl Ship F	7	6.90	7	6.90
Public Bank F	5.65	5.60	5.60	5.55
Resorts World	14.60	14.40	14.50	14.60
Sime Darby	6.70	6.55	6.65	6.60
Telekom Mal	20.80	20.50	20.70	20.60
Tenaga	10.40	10.20	10.30	10.20
Utd Engineers	17.30	16.70	17.10	17.40

Composite Index: 1054.54
Previous: 1041.77

London

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.54	6.43	6.49	6.43
Allied Domecq	5.57	5.48	5.55	5.53
Anglian Water	5.92	5.75	5.75	5.83
Argyll Group	3.42	3.05	3.39	3.35
Arjo Wiggins	1.93	1.80	1.90	1.82
Asda Group	1.14	1.11	1.13	1.12
Assoc Br Foods	3.65	3.61	3.61	3.64
BAA	4.86	4.76	4.85	4.80
Barclays	7.94	7.60	7.62	7.72
Bass	7.36	7.28	7.35	7.30
BAT Ind	5.60	5.53	5.56	5.59
Bank Scotland	2.97	2.92	2.94	2.93
BICC	3.10	3	3.05	2.98
Blue Circle	3.47	3.36	3.37	3.46
BOC Group	9.22	9.08	9.13	9.08
Boots	6	5.85	5.97	5.85
Bowater	3.95	3.87	3.90	3.97
BPB Ind	3	2.95	2.97	2.97
Brit Aerosp	8.60	7.98	8.02	8.03
Brit Airways	5.01	4.97	4.99	4.97
Brit Gas	2.58	2.50	2.58	2.52
Brit Petm	5.52	5.43	5.50	5.37
Brit Steel	1.69	1.65	1.65	1.69
Brit Telecom	3.54	3.42	3.48	3.53
BTR	3.35	3.30	3.34	3.32
Burmah Cast	9.64	8.63	9.60	9.40
Cable Wireless	4.99	4.58	4.60	4.65
Cadbury Schw	5.55	5.47	5.52	5.50
Caradon	2.19	2.13	2.14	2.17
Carlton Comm	9.80	9.49	9.71	9.50
Coats Viyella	1.82	1.77	1.82	1.79
Comml Union	6.25	6.17	6.20	6.20
Courtaulds	4.44	4.36	4.35	4.35
De La Rue	6.87	6.70	6.82	6.67
Eastern Group	9.68	9.68	9.68	9.70
Eng China Cl	3.43	3.35	3.36	3.42
Enterprise Oil	3.97	3.90	3.95	3.81
Fam Colonial	1.66	1.64	1.64	1.64
Forte	3.79	3.42	3.42	3.44
Genl Accident	6.46	6.33	6.37	6.45
GEC	3.65	3.58	3.65	3.58
GKN	8.87	8.02	8.85	8.05
Glaxo	8.97	8.90	8.94	8.90
Granada Gp	6.47	6.38	6.44	6.47
Grand Met	4.57	4.48	4.51	4.48
GRE	2.79	2.73	2.77	2.77
Guinness	4.94	4.84	4.91	4.87
GUS	6.97	6.71	6.88	6.89
Hanson	2.03	1.90	1.99	2.02
Hillsdown Hdg	1.72	1.66	1.70	1.65
HSBC Hldgs	9.98	9.89	9.93	9.93
ICI	8.38	8.15	8.30	8.08
Inchcape	2.67	2.60	2.63	2.62
Kingfisher	5.62	5.53	5.53	5.50
Ladbroke	1.57	1.52	1.53	1.54
Land Sec	6.45	6.35	6.48	6.44
Laporte	6.73	6.60	6.65	6.67
Lasmo	1.83	1.79	1.79	1.77
Legal Genl Grp	6.89	6.83	6.84	6.88
Lloyds Abbey	4.64	4.58	4.59	4.62
Lloyds Bank	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	8.48
London Elec	6.76	5.55	5.59	5.60
Lucas Ind	1.79	1.74	1.75	1.80
Marks Spencer	4.36	4.31	4.33	4.33
MEPC	4.13	4.08	4.11	4.11
Mercury Asset	8.88	8.62	8.84	8.82
Midlands Elec	7.89	7.70	7.80	7.80
Natl Power	4.45	4.34	4.42	4.36
NatWest	6.57	6.50	6.51	6.52
News Intl	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.08
Norweb	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
NthWst Water	6.05	5.93	5.95	6
Nthern Foods	1.79	1.74	1.79	1.79
P&O	4.85	4.80	4.81	4.84
Pearson	6.35	6.23	6.33	6.33
Pilkington	2	1.96	1.97	1.99
Powergen	5.15	5.10	5.12	5.12
Prudential	4.41	4.32	4.32	4.36
Rank Org	4.52	4.47	4.49	4.45
Reckitt Colm	7.12	7.03	7.03	7.12
Redland	3.83	3.78	3.78	3.86
Reed Intl	10.18	10.08	10.17	10.04
Rentokil	3.45	3.42	3.43	3.47
Reuters Hldgs	6.12	6.02	6.09	6.09
RMC Group	9.62	9.30	9.38	9.20
Rolls Royce	1.96	1.87	1.94	1.87
Royal Bk Scot	5.82	5.72	5.78	5.73
RTZ reg	9.62	9.02	9.03	9.16
Royal Insur	3.88	3.82	3.85	3.83
Sainsbury	3.87	3.79	3.84	3.81
Schroders	13.73	13.55	13.60	13.58
Scot Newcastle	6.20	6.12	6.17	6.15
Scot Power	3.86	3.81	3.82	3.81
Sears	1.01	0.99	1.01	1.01
Severn Trent	6.75	6.58	6.60	6.72
Shell Trsp reg	8.79	8.52	8.76	8.66
Siebe	7.90	7.76	7.85	7.80
Smith Nephew	1.87	1.85	1.85	1.87
Smith (WH)	4.25	4.16	4.20	4.16
SmithKline clA	7.22	7.10	7.15	7.20
Smiths Ind	6.32	6.25	6.30	6.27
Sthern Elec	9.13	8.98	9.08	9.08
Stand Charter	5.88	5.74	5.83	5.76
Sun Alliance	3.80	3.76	3.77	3.78
Tate & Lyle	4.78	4.65	4.70	4.80
Tesco	3.09	3.04	3.07	3.01
Thames Water	5.52	5.42	5.50	5.49
Thorn EMI	16.22	16.10	16.17	16.07
3i Group	4.24	4.19	4.21	4.22
TI Group	4.72	4.64	4.70	4.68
Tomkins	2.92	2.87	2.92	2.91
TSB Group	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	4
Unilever	13.65	13.50	13.54	13.58
Utd Biscuits	2.70	2.60	2.67	2.67
Utd News	5.79	5.71	5.76	5.78
Vendome uts	5.76	5.69	5.69	5.78
Vodafone	2.18	2.15	2.16	2.15
Whitbread	7	6.95	6.98	6.99
Williams Hdgs	3.37	3.34	3.37	3.34
Wolseley	4.75	4.68	4.72	4.70
Yorkshire Elec	6.76	6.62	6.74	6.67
Zeneca	12.68	12.45	12.53	12.67

FT-SE 100 Index: 3720.60
Previous: 3704.50

Madrid

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	13570	13360	13550	13270
ACESA	1380	1360	1388	1360
Argentaria	5260	5200	5260	5200
BBV	4430	4385	4395	4415
Banesto	832	826	831	833
Bankinter	12400	12300	12330	12390
Bco Centro Hisp	2450	2405	2445	2450
Bco Exterior	3260	3260	3260	3250
Bco popular esp	22480	22080	22150	22220
Bco Santander	6160	6030	6050	6130
CEPSA	3275	3240	3275	3250
Corp Mapfre	7080	6910	7000	7060
Dragados	1845	1790	1805	1800
Endesa	6930	6870	6900	6980
FECSA	907	900	905	902
Fomento Const	10700	10420	10690	10410
Gas Natural	18500	18240	18310	18450
Hidrol Cantab	4115	4095	4100	4120
Iberdrola	1150	1125	1150	1125
Pryca	2550	2505	2540	2560
Repsol	4040	4010	4040	4045
Sevillana Elec	938	933	935	935
Tabacalera	4875	4775	4875	4845
Telefonica	1780	1765	1780	1775
Union Fenosa	717	709	714	719
Valenc Cement	1465	1440	1465	1475

Stock Exchange Index: 327.82
Previous: 327.34

Manila

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	22	21.50	22	21.75
Ayala Land	32	30.50	31.50	32
Manila Elec A	158	154	155	153
Metro Bank	540	525	535	530
Petron	14	13.50	13.50	13.75
Phil Long Dist	1540	1520	1520	1550
San Miguel A	55.50	54.50	54.50	55
San Miguel B	94	94	94	94.50
SM Prime Hdg	8.20	8.10	8.20	8.20

PSE Index: 2695.63
Previous: 2696.12

Mexico

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	105.00	104.00	105.00	104.00
Cemex B	29.60	28.55	28.55	29.30
Cifra C	8.98	8.76	8.96	8.76
Empresas ICA	91.08	89.90	90.20	90.40
Emp Moderna	31.10	30.80	31.10	31.10
Femsa	20.30	19.62	20.10	19.60
Gpo Carso A1	50.60	49.50	50.20	49.50
Televisa CPO	97.80	96.60	96.70	99.50
TelMex L	13.46	13.22	13.38	13.38
Tribasa CPO	32.50	32.00	32.30	32.40

Bolsa Index: 3802.10
Previous: 3811.05

Milan

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	15200	14860	15200	15140
Bca Comm Ital	3335	3280	3325	3325
Bca Naz Agricol	1050	1045	1050	1049
Bca Naz Lavoro	11645	11355	11550	11500
Bca di Roma	1600	1561	1600	1570
Bco Ambrosiano	4220	4150	4220	4205
Benetton	18660	18400	18550	18525
Credito Italiano	1908	1844	1887	1877
Enichem Aug.	3320	3320	3320	3320
Fiat	5105	5000	5075	5050
Fondiaria	7550	7200	7510	7300
Generali Assic	38600	37550	38600	38000
IFIL	4970	4800	4860	4900
Italcementi	9700	9500	9700	9645
Italgas	4930	4770	4930	4845
Mediobanca	10800	10500	10615	10645
Montedison	1050	1035	1050	1044
Olivetti	1185	1140	1180	1189
Pirelli	2055	2025	2055	2035
RAS	18250	17960	18250	18190
Rinascente	9500	9400	9500	9530
S Paolo Torino	9390	9140	9390	9180
SME	3350	3285	3285	3345
Standa	23000	22500	22500	22500
Stet	4560	4490	4530	4570
Telecom Italia	2510	2410	2500	2480
Toro Assic	21250	20750	21250	21100

MIB Telematico Index: 9435.00
Previous: 9369.00

Montreal

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alcan I	19½	19	19¼	19¼
Bank Montreal	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	31¼
Bce Mob Com	48	48	48	48
Cdn Tire A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Cdn Util A	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Cascades	7¼	6⅞	7	7
CT Finl Svc	24	24	24	23¾
Extendicare	29	29	29	29
Gaz Metro	15⅛	15	15	15
Gt-West Lifeco	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝
Hees Intl Bcp	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	14⅝
Hudson's Bay	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
Imasco	27¼	27⅛	27¼	27¼
Investors Grp	18	18	18	18
Loblaw Cos	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	32¼
Molson A	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
Natl Bk Canada	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
Oshawa A	23½	23⅜	23⅜	23½
Pancdn Petlm	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	53⅛
Power Corp	20½	20⅛	20½	20¼
Power Finl	33½	33⅜	33½	33⅜
Quebecor B	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Rogers Comm B	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Royal Bk Cda	32¼	32	32	32¼
Sears Canada	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
Shell Cda A	44⅛	43¾	44⅛	43¾
Southam	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Stelco A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Trilon Finl A	4.55	4½	4.55	4.45

Industrials Index: 2329.50
Previous: 2321.95

Oslo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	92	88	91	89
Bergesen Dy B	128.50	128	128.50	129
Christiania Bk	16.40	15.30	15.50	15.20
Den Norske Bk	17.60	17.20	17.60	17.20
Dl Norsk Luft	290	286	290	287
Dyno Indust	150	149	149	149
Elkem	76.50	73.50	73.50	75.50
Hafslund A	177.50	171	177.50	173
Kvaerner	233	226	230	228.50
Leif Hoegh	97	93	97	96
Norsk Hydro	284.50	278.50	284.50	280.50
Norske Skog A	186	183	184	184
Orkla	329	324	326	326
Rieber B	130	130	130	130
Saga Petlm B	81	81	81	80.50
Schibsted	86	85	85	87
UniStorebr A	35.70	34.90	35.60	35.20

OBX Index: 424.14
Previous: 421.22

Paris

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	657	648	655	652
AGF	162.50	161	161	161
Air Liquide	839	823	825	835
Alcatel Alsth	439.80	435.30	439.80	436.80
Axa	333	329.50	330.60	332
Bancaire	530	516	526	517
BNP	220.90	216	219.80	218.80
Bouygues	525	515	523	516
Canal Plus	963	952	960	958
Carrefour	3125	3090	3099	3086
CCF	249	240.10	241.60	244.70
CanaudMB	224.20	224.10	224.20	224.10
Credit Local cl	407	402	405	401.50
Credit Lyon PC	251	248	250	250
Danone	805	793	797	801
Elf-Aquitaine	365.60	357.80	357.80	363.90
Eridania BS	884	860	879	880
Euro Disney	12	11.35	12	11.15
Eurotunnel uts	6.95	6.40	6.45	6.80
Gen. Eaux	525	516	520	521
Havas	401.80	392.10	399.30	396
Lafarge Cop	332.70	327	329	326.10
Legrand	780	763	772	763
L'oreal	1354	1336	1346	1357
LVMH	1040	1024	1034	1034
Lyon. Eaux	491	481.10	485.90	486
Michelin B	197.40	196.40	197.20	197
Navig Mixte	708	682	705	683
Paribas A	281.10	275.50	278	278.70
Pechiney Intl	88	83	83.55	88
Pernod Ricard	293	288.20	290	286
Peugeot Cit	657	647	654	651
Pinault-Print	1068	1029	1060	1031
Promodes	1202	1187	1193	1200
Renault	153	147.50	152.20	149.20
Rh-Poulenc A	108.50	106.30	107	107.80
Roussel-Uclaf	841	826	837	825
Sanofi	312.50	308.10	310.20	309
Schneider	180.60	173.50	176	181.20
Ste Generale	618	607	608	614
St Gobain	586	572	573	587
St Louis	1396	1372	1393	1374
Suez	204.90	198	203.10	208.10
Thomson CSF	117.60	114	117	114.70
Total B	343.40	337.50	340	339.50
UAP	126	124.20	125.40	124.10
Valeo	229	223.10	227.90	221.50

CAC-40 Index: 1914.56
Previous: 1916.36

São Paulo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	11.99	11.40	11.61	11.70
Banespa Pfd	5.50	5.05	5.45	5.50
Bradesco Pfd	9.45	9	9.40	8.95
Brahma Pfd	446	437	437	442
Cemig Pfd	23.40	22.90	23.10	23
CESP Pfd	28	27.40	27.50	27.99
Eletrobras B	286	280.50	285.50	279
Itaubanco Pfd	301	293	301	293
Light	302	299	301	302
Paranapan Pfd	12.60	12.40	12.40	13
Petrobras Pfd	98.50	96.70	97	96
Sid Nacional	23.10	22.70	22.10	22.41
Souza Cruz	5.40	5.35	5.35	5.40
Telebras Pfd	53.50	43.30	52.49	51.95
Telesp Pfd	171	164	164	165
Usiminas Pfd	0.89	0.85	0.87	0.87
CVRD Pfd	173	170	171	169.50

Bovespa Index: 47410.18
Previous: 46942.40

Seoul

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	8300	7770	8140	7940
Hyundai Eng	36400	35300	35500	35700
Hyundai Motor	33700	32600	33300	33000
Korea El Pwr	30800	29980	30400	30300
Korea Mob Tel	605000	590000	600000	598000
LG Electronics	27000	25900	26400	26400
Pohang Iron St	50500	48700	50200	48500
Samsung Elec	139000	134500	137000	133500
Samsung Hvy	19300	18700	19000	18800
Yukong	25000	24000	24300	24500

Composite Index: 866.81
Previous: 858.36

Singapore

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.30	11.10	11.30	11
City Devlts	11.30	10.90	11	11.30
Cycle Carriage	15.20	15	15	15
Dairy Farm Int*	1.06	0.98	1.03	0.99
DBS	10.80	10.60	10.70	10.70
DBS Land	5.15	5	5.05	5.15
Fraser & Neave	19.70	19.40	19.50	19.50
HK Land*	1.95	1.86	1.87	1.91
Hong Leong Fin	4.02	3.98	4.02	3.98
Jard Matheson*	7.70	7.45	7.55	7.45
Jard Strategic*	3.16	3.10	3.10	3.14
Keppel	13.10	12.80	12.80	13.10
Natsteel	3.10	2.95	3.04	2.95
Neptune Orient	1.66	1.63	1.64	1.62
OCBC foreign	18.80	18.50	18.70	18.70
O'Sea Union Bk	7.85	6.95	7	6.90
Sembawang	9.10	8.75	8.90	8.70
Sing Airlines F	14	13.80	14	13.90
Sing Petlm	1.82	1.80	1.81	1.79
Sing Press F	26.40	26.10	26.40	25.90
ST Auto F	2.95	2.83	2.93	2.81
ST Ship	2.77	2.73	2.73	2.74
Sing Telecomm	3.38	3.30	3.32	3.32
Straits Steam	4.98	4.88	4.88	4.98
Utd Industrial	1.51	1.46	1.48	1.45
Utd O'Sea Bk F	14.60	14.30	14.40	14.30
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.10	3.06	3.10	3.10

*: In U.S. dollars.
Straits Times Index: 2385.87
Previous: 2365.53

Stockholm

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	90	88.50	89.50	90.50
Asea AF	667	665	667	665
AssiDoman F	143	140	142	145
Astra AF	283	278.50	279	281
Atlas Copco AF	102.50	101.50	102	101.50
Avesta F	63.50	61	61.50	63.50
Electrolux BF	290.50	287	288.50	290
Ericsson BF	128.50	125	127.50	127
Gambro BF	152	151.50	151.50	152
Hennes BF	402	398	403	398
Incentive AF	300	293	298	294
Investor BF	224	218	218.50	223
Kinnevik BF	199	190	193	199
MoDo BF	302	294	298	295
Sandvik BF	120.50	119.50	119.50	120
SCA BF	103	100	102	101
S-E Banken AF	54	52.50	53	54
Skandia Fors F	181.50	179	179	182
Skanska BF	235.50	232	233.50	235
SKF BF	136	134.50	135.50	135.50
SSAB BF	70.50	67.50	68	70
Stora AF	82	78	80	81.50
Sv Handles AF	138.50	135	135.50	137.50
Sydkraft AF	142	136	137	138
Trelleborg BF	74.50	72	72.50	74
Volvo BF	136.50	133	133	136.50

SX 16 Index: 1865.54
Previous: 1878.27

Sydney

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	9.65	9.56	9.60	9.60
ANZ Bkng	6.53	6.44	6.46	6.48
BHP	19.55	19.34	19.55	19.36
Boral	3.56	3.48	3.53	3.52
Brambles Ind.	15.56	15.47	15.55	15.49
Burns Philip	3.35	3.25	3.31	3.25
CBA	11.09	11.05	11.07	11.06
CC Amatil	12	11.70	12	11.70
Coles Myer	4.45	4.36	4.45	4.35
Comalco	7.42	7.38	7.40	7.40
CRA Ltd	19.92	19.80	19.85	19.80
CSR	4.59	4.51	4.58	4.50
Fosters Brew	2.33	2.28	2.32	2.30
GIO Australia	3.20	3.18	3.18	3.20
Goodman Fld	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.33
ICI Australia	10.40	10.20	10.40	10.20
John Fairfax	2.94	2.85	2.92	2.86
Lend Lease	20.70	20.40	20.54	20.40
Mayne Nickless	6.05	6	6.05	6.01
MIM Hdgs	1.87	1.85	1.85	1.85
Nat Aust Bank	12.74	12.60	12.61	12.61
News Corp	7.33	7.20	7.26	7.42
North Ltd	3.80	3.66	3.80	3.66
Pacific Dunlop	3.20	3.15	3.17	3.18
Pioneer Intl	3.66	3.56	3.65	3.56
Placer Pacific	3.07	2.99	3.06	2.95
Santos	4.02	3.97	3.97	3.96
Southcorp	3.17	3.15	3.15	3.15
Westfarmers	8.72	8.63	8.70	8.62
Wstrn Mining	9	8.89	8.98	8.85
Westfield Trt	2.49	2.47	2.48	2.46
Westpac Bkng	5.90	5.82	5.87	5.90
Woodside Pet	7.27	7.19	7.19	7.18
Woolworths	3.35	3.32	3.33	3.31

All Ordinaries Index: 2274.90
Previous: 2260.70

Taipei

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	40	39.50	39.80	39.40
Cathay Life Ins	120	119	119.50	118.50
Chang Hwa Bk	98	96	98	96
China Steel	21.10	20.70	21	20.90
China Trust	41.80	41.10	41.70	41
Evergreen	42.90	42.30	42.70	42.20
Far East Text	24.60	24.10	24.40	24
First Bank	99.50	98	99	97.50
Formosa CF	23	22.50	22.70	22.40
Hua Nan Bk	84	83	84	82.50
Hualon Teijran	18.20	17.70	18.20	17.50
ICBC	70	68.50	69.50	68.50
President Ent	31.40	31	31.40	31
Taiwan Ceml	34.80	34.40	34.60	34.40
Tatung	49.20	48.60	49.20	48.40

Stock Market Index: 4934.86
Previous: 4947.21

Tokyo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1180	1140	1160	1170
All Nippon Air	1080	1050	1060	1080
Asahi Bank	1360	1320	1330	1380
Asahi Chem	779	766	770	780
Asahi Glass	1160	1140	1160	1160
Bank of Tokyo	1850	1830	1850	1850
Bk Yokohama	836	829	830	830
Bridgestone	1690	1650	1650	1690
Canon	2150	2110	2110	2130
Chiba Bank	901	885	894	901
Chubu Elec	2490	2460	2460	2490
Chugoku Elec	2430	2400	2400	2420
Daiei	1320	1300	1320	1300
Daiichi Kang	2100	2060	2070	2090
Daiwa Bank	854	846	848	854
Daiwa House	1730	1710	1730	1730
Daiwa Sec	1680	1650	1650	1680
Fanuc	4600	4490	4490	4580
Fuji Bank	2390	2350	2370	2390
Fuji Photo	3180	3110	3130	3190
Fujitsu	1210	1190	1200	1200
Hitachi	1100	1060	1080	1100
Honda Motor	2350	2310	2340	2350
IBJ	3090	3040	3060	3090
IHI	450	447	450	459
Itochu	753	741	750	755
Ito-Yokado	6930	6780	6830	6990
JAL	692	680	692	689
Jusco	2840	2810	2830	2820
Kajima	1100	1080	1100	1090
Kansai Elec	2490	2470	2490	2490
Kao	1340	1310	1330	1330
Kawa Steel	370	362	365	369
KDD	9030	8830	8950	9030
Kinki Nipp Ry	799	792	798	796
Kirin Brewery	1270	1240	1250	1270
Kobe Steel	345	327	330	345
Komatsu	886	871	877	889
Kubota	673	667	670	669
Kyocera	7840	7750	7800	7730
Kyushu Elec	2520	2490	2510	2510
LTCB	875	853	870	850
Marubeni	580	573	578	576
Marui	2180	2160	2160	2260
Matsu Elec Ind	1770	1740	1740	1770
Matsu Elec Wk	1150	1140	1150	1130
Mitsubishi	1360	1340	1340	1330
Mitsubishi Bk	2510	2490	2500	2520
Mitsubishi Ch	510	503	507	509
Mitsubishi El	792	771	785	793
Mitsubishi Est	1390	1340	1370	1360
Mitsubishi Hvy	863	854	860	863
Mitsubishi Mat	862	858	858	863
Mitsubishi Tr	1760	1720	1750	1800
Mitsui	953	931	935	955
Mitsui Fudosn	1390	1360	1360	1360
Mitsui Trust	1150	1130	1150	1170
Murata Mfg	3860	3830	3840	3870
NEC	1340	1310	1330	1310
New Oji Paper	950	940	941	951
Nikko Sec	1410	1380	1380	1420
Nintendo	8450	8200	8400	8180
Nipp Credit Bk	457	450	454	449
Nipp Express	1050	1010	1030	1050
Nippon Oil	654	633	642	637
Nippon Paper	735	717	722	727
Nippon Steel	367	361	364	369
Nippon Yusen	615	606	611	616
Nippondenso	2030	1970	2030	1980
Nissan Motor	820	813	816	820
NKK	296	291	291	295
Nomura Sec	2400	2370	2390	2400
NTT	8590a	8430a	8430a	8590a
Obayashi	865	850	857	880
Odakyu El Ry	716	706	710	718
Ono Pharm	4030	3970	4000	3970
Osaka Gas	370	366	370	369
Ricoh	1170	1150	1150	1170
Sakura Bk	1350	1310	1330	1350
Sankyo	2460	2410	2460	2420
Sanwa Bank	2240	2210	2220	2250
Sanyo Elec	662	650	653	667
Secom	7240	7180	7200	7240
Seibu Rwy	4850	4750	4780	4880
Sekisui House	1340	1320	1330	1360
Seven-Eleven	7430	7290	7400	7450
Sharp	1720	1680	1700	1720
Shimizu	1140	1110	1120	1140
Shin-etsu Ch	2170	2140	2150	2180
Shizuoka Bk	1360	1330	1360	1340
Sony	6910	6750	6780	6780
Sumitomo	1130	1080	1100	1120
Sumitomo Bk	2280	2210	2240	2280
Sumit Chem	524	515	520	525
Sumitomo Elec	1340	1320	1320	1340
Sumit Metal	340	335	336	340
Sumit Trust	1540	1480	1490	1550
Taisei	738	723	734	744
Taisho Pharm	2040	2000	2020	2040
Takeda Chem	1750	1690	1700	1700
TDK	5550	5450	5450	5580
Tohoku El Pwr	2520	2500	2500	2520
Tokai Bank	1440	1390	1400	1440
Tokio Marine	1410	1350	1370	1430
Tokyo El Pwr	2760	2730	2760	2740
Tokyo Gas	371	368	371	369
Tokyu	786	770	784	784
Tonen	1550	1530	1530	1560
Toppan Print	1380	1360	1360	1400
Toray Ind	690	673	676	695
Toshiba	867	852	853	863
Toyo Seikan	3100	3040	3100	3100
Toyo Trust	904	896	901	901
Toyota Motor	2300	2270	2280	2290
Yamaichi Sec	890	864	876	896
Yamanouchi	2330	2310	2310	2330
Yasuda Fire	768	751	755	774
Yasuda Trust	624	610	615	622

a: x 100
Nikkei 225 Index: 20563.58
Previous: 20609.75

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	20⅛
Air Canada	4.85	4¾	4.80	4.80
Alberta Energy	22¾	22½	22¾	22¾
Alcan Alum	43¼	41	41⅝	43
Avenor A	24	23¾	23¾	23⅞
Bk Nova Scotia	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30¾
Barrick Gold	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	38¾
BCE	48⅛	48	48⅛	48
BC Telecomm	25⅞	25½	25¾	25⅞
Bombardier B	18⅝	18⅛	18½	18⅝
Brascan A	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Cameco	53⅝	52⅝	53	52
CIBC	42	41⅞	41⅞	42
Cdn Airlines	3.20	3.10	3.20	3.20
Cdn Natl Res	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝
Cdn Occid Pet	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	46⅝
Cdn Pacific	25⅞	25½	25⅝	25⅝
Cominco	28¼	28⅛	28¼	28⅜
Consumers Gas	18½	18	18	18⅛
Dofasco	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
Domtar Ind B	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Du Pont Cda A	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞
Echo Bay Mns	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛
Empire Co. A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	13⅜
Falconbridge	25⅝	25⅜	25¼	25⅛
Fletcher Chall A	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	22
Franco Nevada	82⅝	82½	82½	82⅝
Guardian Cap A	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10
Hemlo Gold	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Horsham	19½	19⅛	19½	19
Imperial Oil	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	50
Inco	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	45⅛
IPL Energy	32½	32¼	32½	32⅝
Laidlaw A	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
Laidlaw B	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛
Loewen Group	35⅝	35⅛	35⅜	35⅛
Ldn Insur Gp	27⅝	27⅛	27½	27⅛
Macmill Bloed	17¾	17½	17¾	17⅝
Magna Intl A	60⅝	59⅝	60⅛	59⅝
Maple Leaf Fds	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
Moore	25⅛	25	25⅛	25⅛
Newbridge Net	60⅝	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
Noranda Inc	28⅛	27½	27⅞	27⅞
Noranda Forest	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Norcen Energy	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛
Nthern Telecom	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅝
Nova	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
Onex	15⅛	14⅞	15	14⅞
Placer Dome	36⅛	36⅛	36½	36
Potash Sask	94	92	94	92
Provigo	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	6⅛
Quebecor Print	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Renaissance	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	35
Rio Algom	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
Seagram Co	49⅛	49	49⅛	49⅛
Stone Consold	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Talisman Eny	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	29⅜
Teleglobe	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Telus	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
Thomson	19⅝	19	19⅝	19⅛
TorDom Bank	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Transalta	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
TransCda Pipe	19⅝	19	19⅝	19⅝
Utd Dominion	30⅛	30	30	30⅛
Westburn	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Westcoast Eny	21	20⅞	21	20⅞
Weston	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	50

TSE Industrials Index: 4855.36
Previous: 4830.74

Vienna

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1942	1942	1942	[illegible]
Brau-Un Goess	499	495	495	[illegible]
Bond Vers Pfd	443	443	443	[illegible]
Creditanst PC	1545	1515	1545	[illegible]
EA-Generali	3585	3455	3479	[illegible]
EVN	1503	1465	1475	[illegible]
Interunfall	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	[illegible]
Lenzing	865	860	865	[illegible]
Leykam	350	346	348	[illegible]
Mayr-Melnhof	559	550	551	[illegible]
OEMV	887	882	886	[illegible]
Oest Brau-Bet	466	465	466	[illegible]
Oest Elektriz	631	627	630	[illegible]
VA Tech	1398	1348	1383	[illegible]
Wienerberger	2025	2005	2020	[illegible]

ATX Index: 1017.34
Previous: 1019.61

Wellington

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.81	3.80	3.80	[illegible]
Brierly Invt	1.26	1.25	1.26	[illegible]
Carter Holt ord	3.31	3.28	3.29	[illegible]
Fernz	4.15	4.12	4.15	[illegible]
Fisher Paykel	4.72	4.67	4.67	[illegible]
Fletcher Chall	3.64	3.59	3.59	[illegible]
Fletcher For	2.18	2.16	2.17	[illegible]
Goodman Fder	1.51	1.49	1.51	[illegible]
Indep News	5.01	4.95	4.95	[illegible]
Lion Nathan	3.68	3.62	3.64	[illegible]
Nat Gas note	1.99	1.98	1.98	[illegible]
NZ Refining	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	[illegible]
Telecom NZ	6.75	6.73	6.74	[illegible]
Trust Bk NZ	2.06	2.04	2.04	[illegible]
Wilson Horton	9.30	9.27	9.30	[illegible]

NZSE-40 Index: 2177.80
Previous: 2184.00

Zurich

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	195	192	192	194
Alusuisse R	950	921	932	941
Ares-Serono B	821	807	821	805
Baer Hdg B	1330	1320	1320	1325
Baloise Hdg R	2540	2490	2500	2510
BBC B	1380	1371	1371	1373
Bk Vision	1585	1570	1580	1563
Bobst B	1920	1910	1910	1960
Ciba Geigy R	1052	1024	1025	1045
CS Holdings R	120	119.25	119.50	118.75
Elektrowatt B	443	437	442	436
Fischer B	1570	1530	1530	1560
Hilti PC	910	903	908	906
Holderbank B	906	896	896	900
Landis Gyr R	945	942	945	942
Merkur Hdg R	260	253	259	253
Motor Colbus	2230	2090	2210	2080
Nestle R	1314	1304	1305	1307
Oerlikon R	107.50	100.50	101.50	99
Pargesa Hld B	1420	1400	1400	1440
PharmVisn B	6400	6300	6290	6270
Pirelli B	125	125	125	125
Roche Hdg PC	9340	9250	9320	9300
Safra Republic	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	100
Sandoz R	1083	1070	1070	1077
SBC B	472	465	472	470
Schindler B	1200	1175	1200	1180
SGS B	2420	2340	2390	2400
SMH B	750	742	745	740
Sulzer R	714	707	712	695
Swiss Reins R	1334	1302	1313	1330
Swissair R	922	903	903	912
UBS B	1307	1291	1301	1282
Winterthur B	837	832	835	833
Zurich Assur R	356	348	352	353

SPI Index: 2176.60
Previous: 2175.09

هكذا من الأصل

Forte Sues Executive Of Hostile Bidder Over Quote in Press

Reuters

LONDON — Forte PLC on Monday sued the finance director of Granada Group PLC, Henry Staunton, over remarks attributed to him in a press report on Granada's hostile bid for Forte.

Forte interpreted Mr. Staunton's comments, published Monday in The Times of London, that a Forte defense document had been "designed to mislead" as meaning that the directors of Forte had committed a criminal offense under the Financial Services Act 1986.

"That is untrue and is a serious attack upon the integrity and reputation of the Directors of Forte," Forte said in a statement.

As well as a retraction, Forte demanded "substantial damages," which the company said it would donate to charity.

The lawsuit was an unwanted distraction for the Granada board, which met Monday to ponder whether to raise its £3.3 billion ($5.12 billion) bid for Forte or walk away from the takeover battle it began last November.

Granada has offered four of its shares plus £23.25 in cash for every 15 Forte shares. The offer values Forte shares at around 327 pence. Granada also has offered a full cash alternative of 322 pence per share.

Under British corporate takeover rules, Granada has until Tuesday to raise its bid for the family-run Forte empire. The closing date for the offer is Jan. 23.

Granada was not expected to reveal the outcome of the board meeting until Tuesday.

Analysts agreed Monday that Granada will have to raise its offer to the equivalent of 370 pence a share to guarantee victory.

Many analysts have predicted Granada would revise its offer, but others said the company would fail to deliver a killer blow and that the struggle will remain too close to call.

"I think that we will see the cash part of the offer go no higher than 350 pence," said Ron Littleboy of Nomura Securities. "If they go above that level, then they will attract a lot of criticism from their shareholders."

Forte shares closed Monday at 342 pence, down 2.

Granada, which runs two regional British television stations and also operates highway service areas and television rental stores, has arranged a £2.5 billion line of credit to help finance the deal.

Despite the additional financing, analysts believe that Granada is determined not to overpay for Forte.

"It's not a question of whether they can raise the bid, it's if they want to. That's what they'll be turning over at the moment," said Bruce Jones of Merrill Lynch & Co.

Forte has already announced plans to sell its roadside restaurants and budget hotels to Whitbread PLC for £1.05 billion if the Granada bid lapses.

Lonrho Shares Rise On Spin-Off Rumor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lonrho PLC shares rose 4 percent on Monday on expectations that the London-based conglomerate was planning to split its mining and hotel interests into separate companies.

There had been speculation that the company would sell off its Metropole hotel chain, but British newspapers reported that the company would probably retain that business because of the industry's current strength.

"The market is really psyching itself up for something this week," said Charles Pick, a mining analyst with Panmure Gordon & Co.

Many analysts said they expected Lonrho to confirm the plan when it reports 1995 earnings on Thursday.

"What they're trying to do is to prove the value of their holdings by getting an independent valuation from the market," said Nigel Utley, a mining analyst with Greig Middleton & Co.

A study by Credit Lyonnais Laing Securities found that Lonrho's shares are worth between 205 pence and 258 pence.

Analysts are looking for profit before tax and one-time items for the year ended Sept. 30 to increase about 30 percent, to £147 million ($228 million). That would represent the second year of earnings growth after four years of declines.

Lonrho's stock rose 7 pence, to 192 pence in heavy trading in London. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Retailing War Buffets Spain

Family-Run Shops Do Battle With Megastores

By Al Goodman
New York Times Service

MADRID — At lunchtime, Angel Peña closes his little grocery store on the narrow street behind the Spanish Parliament to enjoy a leisurely meal and a short siesta.

But across town at a hypermarket near a busy highway, shoppers are waiting four deep at many of the 64 checkout counters of a giant Alcampo discount supermarket.

"I just got off work and have to pick up the kids at day care soon," said Maria Antonia Lopez, a computer programmer hauling a large package of disposable diapers in her shopping cart. "This is the only time I can shop and it's just when the little stores are closed."

Spain has more than 200 hypermarkets, twice as many as five years ago, and many more are under construction. In the same period thousands of small stores have gone out of business and angry shopkeepers are fighting back hard.

Cashing in their political chips while they still can, the surviving shops — numbering about 500,000 — threw their weight behind a new trading law that Parliament passed unanimously just before the end of its session in late December.

It will continue to limit retailing hours on Sundays and holidays at hypermarkets through 2001, and it requires additional permits for large centers to be opened.

"The trading law was a clear victory for small shops over the hypermarkets," said Julio Mas, an analyst at FG, a brokerage in Madrid.

The new law and bad news about weak economic growth and private consumption forecasts combined recently to dampen the stock performance on the Madrid stock exchange of the two biggest hypermarket chains, Pryca and Continente, which are both French-controlled, Mr. Mas said.

Still, share prices for both are rising, although more slowly. Continente's chief executive in Spain, Alfonso Merry del Val, called the new legislation "ridiculous" and predicted that it would merely postpone the inevitable restructuring of the retail sector, leading to more concentration and efficiency.

"You can't go against the times," Mr. Merry del Val said. "These stores are needed." Many Spaniards agree. Lured by low prices and convenient hours, a new class of working women and young professionals flocks to the markets, which offer everything from food to home appliances to clothing.

Hypermarkets came to Spain late, compared with other European countries. The big push came after Madrid joined the European Union in 1986 and began dismantling protective retailing rules that favored specialized small stores and made it hard for large, multipurpose stores to compete.

Two French companies — Carrefour, which controls Pryca, and Promodes, which controls Continente — have led the market rush. They own nearly half of the hypermarkets in Spain and had combined sales of $7 billion in 1994.

Yet analysts say there is plenty of room for expansion because at Spanish shopping centers, where hypermarkets are often situated, retail floor space of 1,140 square feet (106 square meters) per 1,000 inhabitants is still only half the rate in France or Britain.

"Eastern Europe is where a lot of hypermarket companies are looking to expand, but Spain is probably still the easiest option in Europe, due to its infrastructure and communications development," said Peter Street of London's Corporate Intelligence on Retailing.

The big markets have hit corner grocery stores particularly hard, but they are not the only threat to Spain's traditional fabric of family-run shops. Foreign specialty stores like Toys 'R' Us are also giving the little stores headaches.

The Spanish trade confederation representing small shopkeepers has offered courses to thousands of shop employees, teaching that friendly service and a keen knowledge of products are the best defense against what it contends are impersonal hypermarkets.

The confederation's president, Pere Llorens, acknowledges there are still some Spanish shopkeepers who scowl at clients for touching the merchandise or verbally abuse browsers who try to leave the store without buying something.

"That's a throwback to the old days of shortages, and it was almost an obligation for the client to buy," he said. "But now the philosophy is 'the customer is king.'" Still, he and urban planners worry that as small shops close or move to outlying malls, city centers will lose their character and become unsafe.

Coopers Ousted as Gemina Auditor

Reuters

MILAN — The Italian stock exchange regulator Consob has removed Coopers & Lybrand as auditors for Gemina SpA for the years 1995 through 1997, an official Consob publication reported Monday.

Coopers said Monday it would appeal the decision in Italian court.

The regulatory body said its decision was linked to "auditing and certification work" by Coopers on Gemina's consolidated group accounts in 1993 and on the accounts of two Gemina units, Gemina Ratealfactor SpA and RCS Editori SpA, for 1992 and 1993. Italian tax authorities in October raided the offices of Gemina, now a unit of Fiat SpA, as part of a judicial investigation into possible false accounting at RCS Editori, the Gemina unit that publishes the daily newspaper Corriere della Sera. The searches were sparked by the discovery in September of huge losses at RCS Editori.

News of the probe in October caused Gemina stock to drop and forced the cancellation of a merger with Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA.

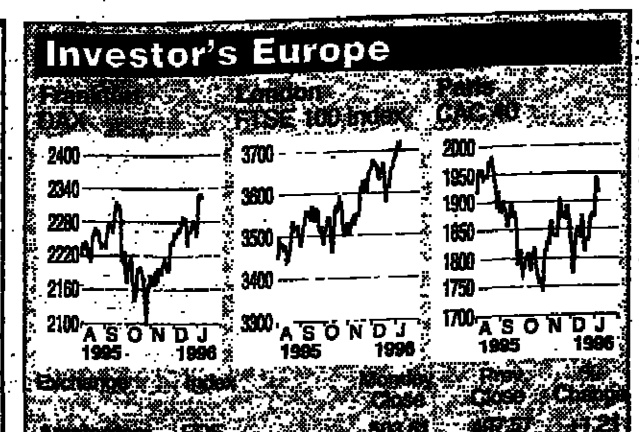
"Coopers & Lybrand confirms the total correctness and professionalism of its own behavior," the accounting firm said Monday.

Coopers said the losses under investigation were around [illegible] billion lire ($126.5 million) and arose from RCS Libri & Grandi Opere SpA, an RCS division of which Coopers was not the auditor.

Coopers said it had relied on another accounting firm, which it did not identify, to audit RCS Libri.

The losses at the RCS unit did not come to light quickly because of shortcomings in the company's internal controls, Coopers said.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	Stock Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankfurt	DAX	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copenhagen	Stock Market	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Helsinki	HEX General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	OBX	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London	FTSE 100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madrid	Stock Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan	MIBTEL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	CAC 40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	SX 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	ATX	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich	SPI	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Europe's** semiconductor market grew 45 percent, to $30 billion, in 1995, driven by surging demand for memory products from the personal computer industry, Dataquest Europe said. It had risen by a rate of 35 percent, to more than $20 billion, in 1995.
- **Eurotunnel** shares plummeted after **Klesch & Co.**, a concern specializing in problem debt, said that Japanese banks, the biggest lenders to the company, were seeking to sell their Eurotunnel debt by the end of March. Eurotunnel shares closed 7 percent lower in Paris, at 6.45 French francs, and 6 percent down in London, at 83 pence.
- **ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd.** said that it and two Norwegian companies, **Aker A/S** and **Maritime Group A/S**, won a $400 million contract to build a floating oil production site in the North Sea.
- **Poland's** central bank cut two main interest rates by 2 percentage points, the last in a series of recent monetary policy changes intended to stem the inflow of short-term foreign capital and fight inflation. The National Bank of Poland lowered the discount rate to 23 percent from 25 percent and the Lombard rate to 26 percent from 28 percent
- **UCB SA**, a Belgian chemical and pharmaceuticals company, said it would buy the cellulose film activities of **Courtaulds PLC**, including the Cellophane brand name, making it Europe's largest maker of the food-packaging products.
- **Plzensky Prazdroj AS**, the Czech company that is the maker of Pilsner Urquell beer, plans to produce some of its brands abroadbut keep the production of its flagship brand at home.
- **Bank of Israel** said it knew of and approved the **Safra** family's involvement in the purchase of the **First International Bank of Israel** in 1986. The announcement was made following a central bank inquiry prompted by a suit that was filed by businessman **Jack Nasser**, who bought the bank and transferred control to the Safras.

AFP, Bloomberg

AMEX

Monday's 2 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	3pm	Chg.
Indus	5187.21	5207.88	5179.98	5197.68	+16.25
Trans	1992.00	1996.31	1982.67	1986.02	—10.29
Util	227.92	228.62	227.71	228.62	
Comp	1711.42	1716.03	1709.37	1712.34	+0.13

Standard & Poors

	Previous High	Previous Low	Previous Close	Today 3:00
Industrials	—	—	723.33	726.19
Transp.	—	—	482.09	481.86
Utilities	—	—	203.91	204.68
Finance	—	—	60.81	60.90
SP 500	—	—	616.71	618.46
SP 100	—	—	589.16	591.09

NYSE

	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
Composite	331.26	330.51	331.26	+1.08
Industrials	414.37	414.27	414.37	+1.97
Transp.	305.04	304.09	304.48	+0.36
Utility	256.62	255.42	256.06	—0.57
Finance	271.79	271.27	271.78	+0.38

Nasdaq

	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
Composite	1034.81	1031.38	1032.37	—1.10
Industrials	950.54	947.33	948.48	—1.36
Banks	1005.30	1004.08	1004.91	—2.53
Insurance	1277.16	1275.22	1275.23	—4.11
Finance	1221.70	1219.19	1221.70	—0.94
Transp.	822.77	818.99	820.74	—3.03

AMEX

High	Low	3PM	Chg.
546.37	543.88	546.35	+2.43

Dow Jones Bond

	Previous Close	Today Noon
20 Bonds	105.46	n.a.
10 Utilities	102.06	n.a.
10 Industrials	108.85	n.a.

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
Loral s	48757	48⅛	44½	44⅝	+8¼
Motorola	29965	57¾	55¾	56¼	—⅛
FordM	20542	29¼	28½	28⅞	—
Lowes	16118	30½	29½	29½	—2
MicmT s	15577	39⅝	38	38⅝	—½
SiliconGph	14433	25½	24½	25¼	+⅜
CmoR g	13041	1¼	1⅛	1¼	—
K mart	12565	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
LockhM n	11480	80⅝	78	80¼	+2⅜
Hmstke	10809	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅜
WalMart	10808	23½	23	23⅝	—
AT&T	10739	67⅜	66½	66⅞	—
Boeing	10471	80½	79¾	80¼	+1⅜
WstgE	9652	18⅛	18	18	—
HmeDep	9492	44⅞	44	44	—1¼

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
Chantal	76751	12	6¾	7⅝	—11⅝
Intel s	21929	58⅛	57⅜	57⅝	+⅛
Madrtech	20085	5	4¾	5⅛	+⅜
Symntc	28044	17⅜	15⅝	15⅝	—1½
FTP Sft	16490	13¼	12⅜	13	+1⅛
ApldMat s	16168	37⅝	37	37⅝	+⅛
CorpEx s	15801	27⅛	25⅞	26½	—⅛
DSC	15671	31⅛	30¼	30½	—⅝
Cisco	14931	71⅜	70½	70⅝	—1⅛
SunMic s	14751	41½	39⅞	40½	—⅜
AdobeSy	12931	43	41¼	41⅞	—⅛
APS Hld	11147	18	17	18	—4⅛
AppleC	10834	35½	34	34⅝	+⅜
TelCmA s	9885	21⅝	21½	21¾	+¼
Oracle s	9330	43⅜	42⅛	42¼	—⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
RoyalO g	7172	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
ViacB	5899	43	42½	43	+⅜
EchoBay	5309	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
XCL Ltd	2868	⅞	⅝	⅞	+⅛
US Biosci	2814	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅜
PrpdLg	2736	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+⅜
PegGld	2658	16½	15½	15½	—½
BemaGold	3410	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
GreyLne	2843	4⅞	4⅝	4½	+⅛
Viacom	2022	42¼	41¾	42	+⅜

Trading Activity

NYSE

Not available at press time

Nasdaq

	Noon	Prev. Close
Advanced	1234	2019
Declined	1240	1575
Unchanged	2852	1731
Total issues	5326	5325
New Highs	57	185
New Lows	18	63

AMEX

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	206	312
Declined	177	247
Unchanged	148	218
Total issues	523	777
New Highs	13	21
New Lows	1	8

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	519.53	131.84
Amex	30.47	7.49
Nasdaq	548.13	125.17

In millions.

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s).
b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c - liquidating dividend.
cld - called.
d - new yearly low.
e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd - next day delivery.
P/E - price-earnings ratio.
r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls - sales.
t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u - new yearly high.
v - trading halted.
vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd - when distributed.
wi - when issued/
ww - with warrants.
x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis - ex-distribution.
xw - without warrants.
y - ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld - yield.
z - sales in full.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

It's never been easier to subscribe for more information just call 020 673 0757

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Jan. 8, 1996

Metals

LONDON METALS (LME)
Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1628¼	1629½	1628½	1629½
Forward	1639.00	1640.00	1643.00	1644.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2715.00	2720.00	2740.00	2745.00
Forward	2553.00	2555.00	2555.00	2556.00
Lead				
Spot	695.00	696.00	690.00	692.00
Forward	687.00	688.00	684½	685.00
Nickel				
Spot	7670.00	7680.00	7715.00	7725.00
Forward	7790.00	7800.00	7830.00	7840.00
Tin				
Spot	6275.00	6285.00	6290.00	6300.00
Forward	6295.00	6300.00	6300.00	6310.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1010½	1011½	1009½	1010½
Forward	1034.00	1035.00	1032.00	1033.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Mar96	110-14	110-05	110-08	+ 0-01	132,650
Jun96	109-20	109-20	109-22	+ 0-01	0
Est. sales: 22,751. Prev. sales: 70,241					
Prev. open int.: 132,650					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Mar96	99.77	99.48	99.61	+ 0.10	208,049
Jun96	99.08	98.90	98.93	+ 0.11	2,292
Est. sales: 92,051. Prev. sales: 174,189					
Prev. open int.: 210,341 off 4,579					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar96	109.58	109.19	109.42	+ 0.34	57,470
Jun96	108.90	108.80	108.93	+ 0.25	1,550
Est. sales: 27,549. Prev. sales: 45,991					
Prev. open int.: 59,020 off 37					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Mar	120.70	120.26	120.52	— 0.06	
Jun	121.06	120.86	120.96	— 0.04	
Sep	120.02	120.02	119.92	— 0.04	
Est. volume: 114,795. Open int.: 121,175.					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Mar96	93.71	93.67	93.68	— 0.02	91,103
Jun96	93.81	93.77	93.79	— 0.01	56,263
Sep96	93.78	93.74	93.74	— 0.03	51,624
Dec96	93.63	93.54	93.57	— 0.05	48,080
Mar97	93.41	93.33	93.33	— 0.08	29,761
Jun97	93.21	93.13	93.13	— 0.09	27,298
Sep97	93.05	92.97	92.97	— 0.08	19,839
Dec97	92.87	92.81	92.80	— 0.06	12,207
Mar98	92.72	92.65	92.66	— 0.06	6,251
Jun98	92.56	92.54	92.51	— 0.04	4,484
Sep98	92.43	92.41	92.38	— 0.04	2,650
Dec98	92.27	92.26	92.26	Unch.	1,819
Est. sales: 39,867. Prev. sales: 57,142					
Prev. open int.: 342,741 up 2,982					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar96	96.46	96.43	96.43	— 0.02	187,558
Jun96	96.57	96.54	96.55	— 0.01	141,805
Sep96	96.56	96.53	96.54	Unch.	120,106
Dec96	96.44	96.38	96.39	— 0.01	117,776
Mar97	96.23	96.18	96.19	— 0.02	115,026
Jun97	95.98	95.94	95.94	— 0.02	95,500
Sep97	95.70	95.65	95.66	— 0.02	67,557
Dec97	95.35	95.31	95.32	— 0.01	45,792
Mar98	95.03	94.99	95.01	+ 0.01	27,380
Jun98	94.73	94.68	94.66	— 0.02	23,256
Sep98	94.44	94.42	94.42	Unch.	16,663
Dec98	94.17	94.14	94.14	— 0.01	4,380
Est. sales: 48,809. Prev. sales: 84,008					
Prev. open int.: 962,700 up 5,308					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar96	90.23	90.16	90.20	+ 0.01	45,846
Jun96	90.67	90.57	90.60	Unch.	25,487
Sep96	90.81	90.76	90.79	+ 0.03	14,215
Dec96	90.85	90.76	90.81	+ 0.04	6,981
Mar97	90.78	90.71	90.77	+ 0.05	3,784
Jun97	90.72	90.66	90.72	+ 0.06	559
Est. sales: 9,117. Prev. sales: 17,939					
Prev. open int.: 96,792 up 38					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar	95.03	94.77	94.88	— 0.14	
Jun	95.25	95.09	95.16	— 0.08	
Sep	95.34	95.21	95.27	— 0.06	
Dec	95.25	95.13	95.18	— 0.05	
Mar	95.03	94.94	94.97	— 0.06	
Jun	94.76	94.68	94.72	— 0.05	
Sep	94.49	94.46	94.48	— 0.02	
Dec	94.25	94.17	94.24	+ 0.01	
Est. volume: 76,290. Open int.: 175,156.					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Mar96	3753.0	3732.0	3758.5	+ 19.5	61,962
Jun96	N.T.	N.T.	3782.5	+ 19.5	7,116
Est. sales: 5,392. Prev. sales: 9,643					
Prev. open int.: 63,078 up 601					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Jan	1941.00	1913.00	1922.00	— 1.00	
Feb	1942.00	1922.00	1929.50	— 1.00	
Mar	1955.00	1929.50	1937.50	— 0.50	
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	1915.50	— 1.00	
Sep	1946.00	1924.50	1928.50	+ 0.50	
Est. volume: 18,763. Open int.: 56,420.					

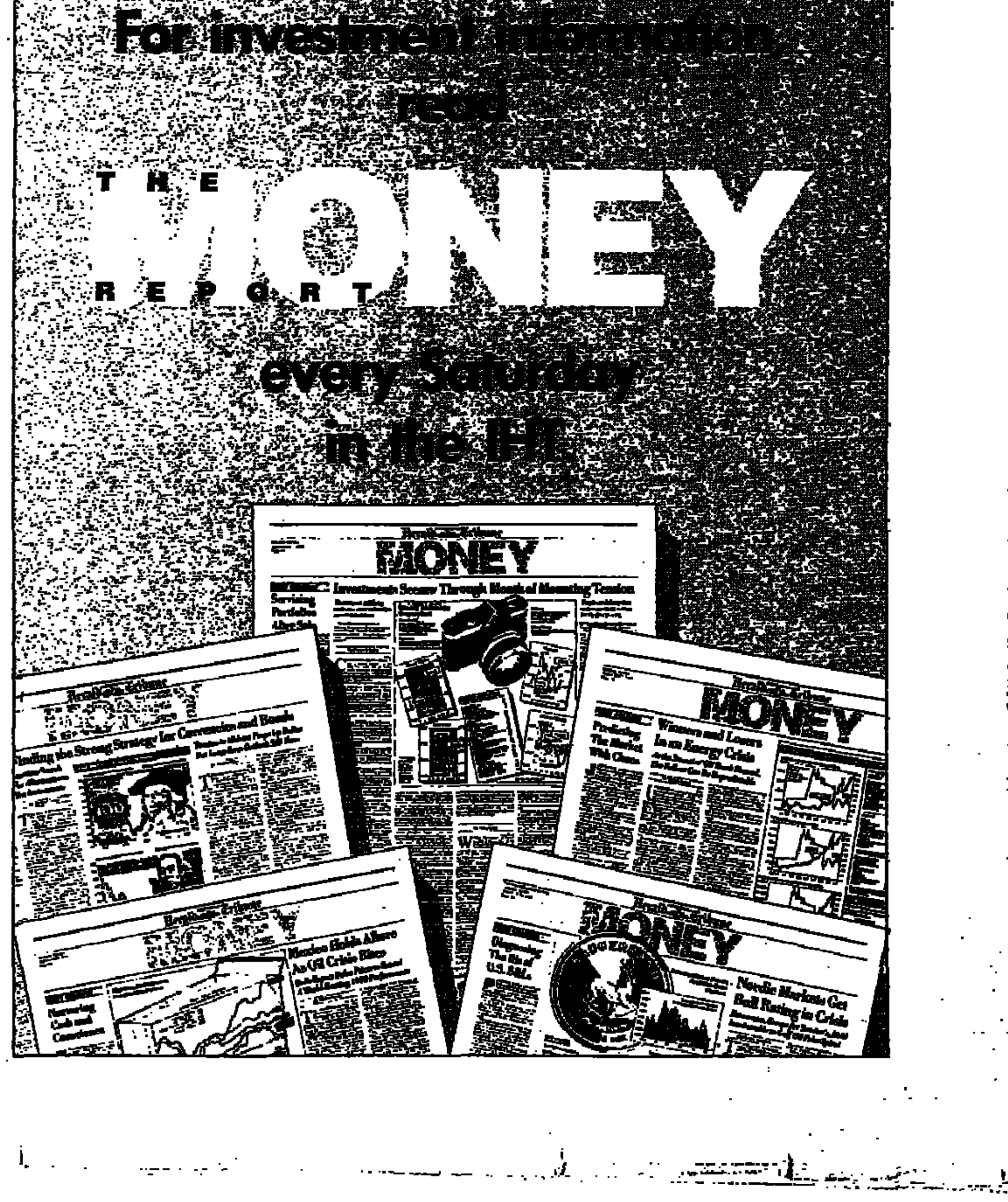
Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	N.A.	N.A.
Reuters	2,113.40	2,105.50
D.J. Futures	N.A.	146.43
CRB	245.91	246.60

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.739	0.731
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.26	1.26
Iron FOB, ton	167.00	167.00
Lead, lb	0.48	0.48
Silver, troy oz	n.a.	5.485
Steel (scrap), ton	126.83	126.83
Zinc, lb	0.5036	0.5036

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.



هكذا من الأصل

NYSE

Monday's 2 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere, The Associated Press

52 Week Hi	52 Week Lo	Stock	Div.	Yld %	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg

Continued on Page 16

ASIA/PACIFIC

Cars and Computers Help Curb Japan's Trade Advantage

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's current account surplus shrank 27 percent in November from a year earlier because of growing imports of computers, semiconductors and automobiles and declining car exports, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

The drop in the trade surplus, to $7.02 billion, was the third straight monthly decline but was slightly above expectations. Although imports of politically sensitive items such as cars, computers and semiconductors rose, while autos and telephone-equipment exports fell, Japanese shipbuilders, machine-tool makers and basic industries such as chemicals and steel saw increased sales abroad.

In addition, Japan's deficit in services narrowed, reflecting rising investment income from abroad.

The United States has wrested trade concessions in semiconductors and automotive goods from Japan, and a strong yen has encouraged Japanese carmakers to move production overseas. Some economists said that the recent weakness of the yen could limit further reductions in Japan's large current-account surplus, which has caused friction with its major trading partners.

But Kyoubei Morita, an economist at Nomura Research Institute, said shrinking demand from slowing overseas economies would undermine growth in exports, and imports would grow as Japanese companies shift production overseas.

The surplus in its current account, the broadest measure of trade in goods and services, was $9.55 billion in November 1994 and $4.31 billion in October 1995.

The surplus in merchandise trade alone fell to $8.28 billion from $10.93 billion in November 1994. The trade surplus, the core of the current account, stood at $7.55 billion the previous month.

Many private economists had predicted the November current-account surplus would fall to $6.6 billion, and forecasts had generally ranged from $5.2 billion to $7.6 billion.

The ministry also released a country-by-country breakdown of trade for the first half of 1995. Japan's current account gap with the world shrank 10.8 percent, to $61.02 billion, from the corresponding six-month period in 1994. Japan's current-account surplus with the United States shrank 12.2 percent, to $23.03 billion, and dropped 12.9 percent, to $10.42 billion, with the European Union.

"The surplus is not falling as sharply as it was three to six months ago, and the services deficit was not nearly as big as it has been in the recent months, which probably contributed to an all-around figure that was slightly above what the market was looking for," said Michael Hartnett, economist at Merrill Lynch Japan. "But over the medium term, the surplus will continue to come down and the yen will come down, too," he said.

A Ministry of Finance official said the volume of imports was growing at a pace far faster than that of exports, and that the surplus for the first 11 months last year had fallen fell by 14.4 percent from the like period in 1994.

Car exports fell 18.3 percent in November from a year earlier and telecommunications equipment exports fell 30.7 percent.

Satoshi Shimamoto, chief economist at MMS International, said that the merchandise surplus continued to decline, and added that overseas travel by Japanese would help increase the services deficit, another part of the current account.

Although the deficit in travel widened in November, rising income from investments narrowed the services deficit to $367 million from $804 million a year ago. The figures showed that Japanese investment in foreign securities, particularly in bonds, had slowed in November.

Japanese investors bought a net $3.62 billion in foreign bonds, down from a net $9.47 billion in October. The bulk of that was investment in Euroyen bonds issued in Britain or Luxembourg, the ministry said, which contain no currency risk because they are priced in yen.

"There's still little evidence that Japanese investors have increased their appetite for foreign-currency-denominated securities," said Ron Bevacqua, an economist at Merrill Lynch & Co. Japanese investors were net sellers of U.S. bonds for the third month in a row, a total of $2.89 billion in November. That was down from net sales of $6.59 billion in U.S. bonds in October.

(Reuters, AP, AFP, Bloomberg)

Prices Right in China for Now

But Analysts Doubt Inflation Victory Can Last

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China has declared a modest victory in its efforts to whip inflation, but analysts say that the battle is not over yet.

The government recently reported that retail inflation had slowed to 14.8 percent in 1995, just below the 15 percent target set in March by Prime Minister Li Peng and sharply lower than the 21.7 percent level a year earlier.

But analysts said that the government hit its target by importing large amounts of grain, subsidizing food prices in major cities, reintroducing price controls on agricultural products, and pressuring Chinese companies into limiting their price increases.

Inflation is just one of the economic problems that could plague the world's most dynamic economy, which grew at more than 10 percent last year, the average rate since 1979.

Although growth remains robust, China must deal with debt-ridden industries, ailing banks, uncertainty over Hong Kong and new taxes on foreign investors that could cool a feverish climate that last year brought just over $100 million a day in investment to China.

With such a high growth rate, China has room to maneuver and adjust its economy. But some Chinese leaders worry that an economic slowdown could bring political instability. With the senior leader Deng Xiaoping in fading health and with the Chinese Communist Party's ideological foundations eroded, economic performance is the key to the survival of the current leadership.

One indication of the political importance of economic figures: the lengths to which the city of Beijing has gone to keep food prices under control. The city spent about $850 million, or $65 per person, subsidizing local food prices. That comes to about one-and-a-half months' salary for the average Beijing worker. The subsidy level was more than 50 percent higher than the average for the previous six years, said Ed Zhang, an analyst. In addition, the city has been funding suburban farms for milk, eggs and cabbages.

China still must deal with debt-ridden industries, ailing banks, uncertainty over Hong Kong and new taxes on foreign investors.

In other major cities, local authorities have reimposed price controls on staple food products. "Many prices are under price controls, so if controls are lifted, then prices will surge up again," said Joan Zheng, an economist at the Hong Kong office of J.P. Morgan Bank and a former official of China's central bank.

[In a sign the government is starting to relax price controls, several Chinese state-run newspapers raised their prices Monday, Bloomberg Business News reported from Shanghai.

[The Communist Party's flagship People's Daily raised its newsstand price by a third to 60 fen (7.2 cents). Other newspapers followed, including the English-language China Daily and the China Securities newspaper, which both rose by a third, to 80 fen.]

Newspaper prices are a component of China's consumer price index. The index rose 17 percent in 1995, down from more than a 24 percent increase in 1994, in part because the government imposed price controls. "The rise itself will have a negligible impact on inflation, but the move sends a signal that local governments will probably raise service and utility prices this year," said Pan Ming, an economist at DBS Securities newspaper.]

Some economists question the Chinese economic statistics, noting that heavy political pressure from Mr. Li down to local pricing bureaus create an incentive to misreport inflation figures. Inflation figures nationwide have been remarkably similar regardless of region or season.

"I think the numbers are a little bit unrealistic," said an economist at an American brokerage house in Hong Kong. "I think inflation has come down, but not as much as reported."

Food subsidies and price controls were the key to bringing inflation down in 1995. At the end of 1994, food prices were 39 percent higher than they had been a year earlier. At the end of November 1995, they were up just 12.5 percent from a year earlier.

Yet other indicators suggest that price controls and subsidies concealed inflation pressures that could once again drive up food prices at faster rates.

The prices of materials used in food production — animal feeds, seeds, fertilizers and fuel — rose 24 percent at the end of October, virtually unchanged from the 27 percent rate at the end of 1994.

"Agricultural inputs are a good advance indicator of pressures in market prices for food," the American economist said. "Ultimately there's going to have to be some kind of adjustment in food prices to help farmers make up the extra cost of their inputs."

The alternative would be to maintain high subsidies, a measure the government cannot afford because of a growing budget deficit. The government is expected to issue a record $18.4 billion worth of state treasury bonds in 1996, while its interest and principal payments are expected to total $13.3 billion. Moreover, the enforcement of tax collections remains lax. Last year the government was forced to postpone rebates on value-added taxes that it had promised to companies producing goods for export.

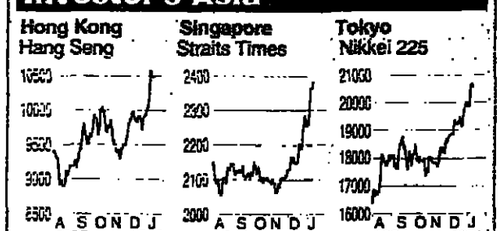
The budget deficit would look even larger but subsidies to state industries are carried on the books of state banks as loans, though many will probably never be repaid. Qiu Xiaohua, chief economist of the State Statistical Bureau, said recently that debts at China's industrial companies had reached nearly $96 billion, a rise of $18 billion over 1994.

Last week, Chinese officials vowed to continue their war against inflation, but many analysts doubt the fight will be pursued with complete vigor.

One reason is the specter of urban unemployment and the fate of 25 million workers at state-owned enterprises who are on furlough or are not needed by their companies. Their ranks are swelled by millions of migrants from the countryside and the slowly but steadily increasing population.

"It's very difficult for China to have a single-digit inflation rate," Ms. Zheng said. "China needs the high growth to control the unemployment problem. And high growth means high inflation rates."

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,488.67	10,529.90	-0.60
Singapore	Straits Times	2,385.87	2,365.53	+0.86
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,274.90	2,260.70	+0.63
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,563.58	20,669.75	-0.51
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,054.54	1,041.77	+1.23
Bangkok	SET	1,384.43	1,384.23	+0.01
Seoul	Composite Index	866.81	858.36	+0.98
Taipei	Stock Market Index	4,934.86	4,847.21	+1.81
Manila	PSE	2,695.63	2,696.12	-0.02
Jakarta	Composite Index	533.10	533.28	-0.03
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,177.89	2,184.80	-0.32
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,003.19	3,048.86	-1.50

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

•**The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation** forum will hold its next meeting March 16-17 in Kyoto, Japan. Finance officials from the 18 members are expected to discuss the impact of currency fluctuations on trade and investment.

•**Magneti Marelli SpA** of Italy, a subsidiary of **Fiat SpA**, is to create a joint company with the **Dong Feng Motor Corp.** of Shanghai to make equipment for car factories in China.

•**South Korean** auto sales are expected to grow 6 percent this year, after a 15 percent rise in 1995, the **Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association** said. The slowdown was attributed to the recent drop in the yen against the dollar, which hurts Korean exports by lowering prices of Japanese competitors.

•**Air Hong Kong Ltd.**, a cargo carrier, hopes to open new routes to the United States, possibly in New York or Chicago, when it takes delivery of a third Boeing 747-200 freighter in the fourth quarter of the year, said its parent, **Swire Pacific Ltd.**

•**SEG Group Co.** the parent company of electronics company **Shenzhen SEG Industry Co.**, said pretax profit rose 7.1 percent, to 300 million yuan ($36.19 million) in 1995 on a revenue increase of 5 percent, to 3 billion yuan.

•**Taiwan's** merchandise trade surplus in December widened 73.1 percent from a year earlier, to $1.29 billion, amid a slowdown in growth of exports and imports.

•**Yaohan Japan Corp.** said it had set up a holding company in Shanghai to take advantage of opportunities in China's manufacturing sector. *(Bloomberg, AFP, AFX, Reuters)*

Small Malaysian Stocks Get Big Regulatory Lift

Bloomberg Business News

KUALA LUMPUR — An index of stocks of small Malaysian companies reached a two-year high Monday for a gain of 20 percent since the end of 1995, making it the world's best equity index performer so far this year.

The Kuala Lumpur Second Board closed Monday at 358.15 points, a 6 percent gain from Friday. Analysts said the gains came as investors bet regulatory changes that took effect Jan. 1 would spur takeovers of small companies.

The Securities Commission on Jan. 1 stopped setting prices for new stock issues, a practice that had yielded prices below market value and guaranteed initial investors a fast profit if they could get the stock at the initial price. The regulator also doubled the capital requirement for Second Board listings to 40 million ringgit ($15.6 million). The changes will discourage new listings and encourage companies to acquire existing corporations to become publicly traded.

Big Malaysian stocks also have gained this year, but not by as much. The Kuala Lumpur Composite Index of 100 stocks is up 5.9 percent since the beginning of the year.

Hyundai Takes to the Skies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Hyundai Corp. said Monday it would spend $1.3 billion on the construction of an aerospace and aviation manufacturing complex.

Separately, the conglomerate's electronics unit said it would build a semiconductor plant in Europe.

Park Il Kwon, a spokesman, said the aviation complex would produce satellite, helicopters and aircraft parts and components to enable Hyundai to lead the aerospace industry into the next century.

This is the first time the South Korean maker of cars, ships, semiconductors and computers, has unveiled plans for expanding into aviation and aerospace.

"The complex will make Hyundai an aerospace and aviation powerhouse," Mr. Park said. He added the group had not selected a site for the plant.

The announcement was made just days after Chung Mong Koo became chairman in a group management shakeup. He is the son of its founder and honorary chairman, Chung Ju Yung.

Meanwhile, Hyundai Electronics Industries Co., said it would invest 1 trillion won ($1.3 billion) to build dynamic-random access memory chips, or D-RAMs, in Europe by mid-1996. The company has yet to decide where to build the factory. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Arnotts Shifts Focus to Australia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Arnotts Ltd., Australia's largest cookie maker, which has been disappointed by flat sales in its local businesses, said Chris Roberts would replace Paul Bourke as managing director to concentrate on the domestic market.

The move signals a shift in focus away from Asia, where the company has said it wants to generate 50 percent of its sales by the end of the century, and back to its traditional Australian businesses, analysts said.

Mr. Bourke, who is closely associated with Arnotts push into Asian markets, left the company Monday, Chairman Duncan McDonald said.

Mr. Roberts, who will also be chief executive, previously headed Arnotts's consumer foods group in Australia, New Zealand and Britain.

Arnotts, which is 67 percent owned by Campbell Soup Co. of the United States, said it would retain a dual focus under Mr. Roberts of expanding domestically and in Asia, he said. But the focus would be more intense on growing the domestic market.

"We have been very pleased with what we have been able to achieve in Asia, in terms of exports and sales," Mr. McDonald said.

"We are a bit disappointed with the lack of growth in the domestic market, and there will be an intensive focus on growth in the domestic market."

The maker of Sao and Vita-Wheat crackers, Milk Arrowroot and Monte Carlo cookies, posted group profit after tax and before one-time items of 91.9 million dollars ($68.5 million) in the year to June 30, on revenue of 641.1 million dollars.

Shares in Arnotts closed 16 cents higher, at 9.15 Australian dollars. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Insurers Join in Vietnam

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Commercial Union Assurance Co. of Britain said Monday it would team up with Tokio Marine & Fire Co., a Japanese insurer, and Vietnam's national insurer to open Vietnam's first foreign insurance joint venture.

State-owned Bao Viet will be the majority owner, with Commercial Union and Tokio Marine holding 24.5 percent each. The venture, Vietnam International Assurance Co., is expected to begin business in April, said John Davidson, regional manager of Commercial Union. It will be based in Ho Chi Minh City. The company will have paid-up capital of $6 million and will service foreign investors in Vietnam.

"We're seeking to target industrial and commercial business more than personal lines," Mr. Davidson said. The company will not write life insurance.

LIVING IN THE U.S.?
Now printed in New York for same day delivery in key cities.
To subscribe, call
1-800-882 2884
(in New York, call 212-752-3890)
International Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

IFEXCO S.A.
FOREX BROKERS
THE RELIABLE PARTNER
GENERAL: 41 22/849 74 11
24/24 DEALERS: 41 22/849 74 45
FAX: 41 22/700 19 13
SEE NBC Superchannel Text Pages: 355 and 356
THE BEST SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY
International Foreign Exchange Corporation S.A.
86 Bis Route de Frontenex
1208 GENEVA - Switzerland

surge trading
SURGE TRADING S.A.
FOREX & FUTURES BROKERS
NET WORTH CHF3.000.000
24 HOUR DESK
21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6
Tel.: (41) 22-700 2051 Fax: (41) 22-700 2061
SEE US ON CNN-TEXT PAGE 695

Rosenthal Collins Fox Asset Mgmt Group
Your International Link For Managed Futures
- Member of All Principal US Futures Exchanges
- 24 Hour Trading and CTA Desk
- Institutional Clearing and Execution Expertise
- Specialists in Managed Futures Pools/Accounts

For Additional Information: Call 001-1312-341-7819
For a Free Copy of Managed Futures International
Fax (US) 001-1312-341-7599
A Division of Rosenthal Collins Group, L.P. - Chicago, Illinois

FOREX CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
"THE GLOBAL CURRENCY EXPERTS"
OFFERING THE FINEST IN CURRENCY ORDER EXECUTION, RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT.
TO RECEIVE OUR COMPLIMENTARY SERVICES GUIDE AND LATEST RESEARCH REPORTS
CALL TOLL-FREE TODAY.
Switzerland 1557233 U.K. 0500966632 Germany 0130829666
France 05902246 Netherlands 060220657 Belgium 080015888
Denmark 80816132 Ireland 1800559254 Greece 0800119213813
Italy 167875918 Sweden 020793158 S. Africa 0800995337
Japan 0031126689 Singapore 8001202401 Hong Kong 8007209
Australia 1800125944 N. Zealand 0800441880 Cyprus 0800963
Israel 1771503783 Mexico 95800784178 Colombia 980153787
Korea 0078149002633 Thailand 0019001206620S9
U.S.A. Toll-Voice Line +714-376-9828 U.S.A. Toll-Fax Line +714-376-9825
AROUND THE WORLD — AROUND THE CLOCK
FOREX CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
EXCELLENCE IN CONFIDENTIAL TRADING SERVICES
ACCOUNT MINIMUMS $10,000 TO $5,000,000. (U.S.D.)

HERALD SECURITIES AG
Your Futures & Options Trading Partner
A comprehensive service to IB's and Private Clients; major market coverage, competative commissions, market news, information and charting. Extensive back office facilities
Chamerstrasse 14, P.O. Box 4818, CH-6304 Zug, Switzerland
Tel.: +41 42-22 36 78 Fax: +41 42-22 27 00

REHDER & PARTNER AG
YOUR SWISS BROKERAGE HOUSE FOR 1996
FUTURES, OPTIONS AND FOREX
ON VOLUMES GREATER THAN 350 LOTS R/T US$ 16.00 ROUNDTURN
ON VOLUMES GREATER THAN 1 000 LOTS R/T US$ 14.00 ROUNDTURN
INCLUDING ALL FEES
CALL 0041 42 42 15 42 OR FAX 0041 42 42 16 46
SENNWEIDSTRASSE 43, 6312 STEINHAUSEN-ZUG

Fund facts via fax.
The International Herald Tribune iFAXFUNDS service is an instant response fax service bringing you fund information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from anywhere in the world.
User Instructions
1. Locate the five digit code for the information that you require. ★★★
2. From the handset of your fax machine, dial (852) 172 75 545 if you are calling from outside HK, or 170 575 545 if you are calling from Hong Kong.
3. Follow the voice instruction, and input the five digit document code followed by the hatch (#) key.
4. Press the star (*) key to receive the document. You can retrieve up to five separate documents through only one access to the system.
5. Finally, after you hear the tone, press "start" on your fax machine and replace the handset. Your information will be delivered instantly.
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE
- Monday — International Recruitment
- Tuesday — Education Directory
- Wednesday — Business Message Center
- Thursday — International Conferences and Seminars
- Friday — Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel
- Saturday — Arts and Antiques

Plus over 300 headings in International Classified Monday through Saturday
For further information contact Fred Ronan in Paris:
Tel: (33-1) 41 43 93 91 - Fax: (33-1) 41 43 93 70.
International Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

For further details on how to place your listing contact:
WILL NICHOLSON in London
Tel: (44) 171 836 48 02
Fax: (44) 171 240 2254
International Herald Tribune

International Recruitment in the Financial Services Sector.
Visit our office in Cyberspace – http://www.oconnell.co.uk/
Tel: 44 171 938 4779
Fax: 44 171 938 2815
mail@oconnell.co.uk
O'Connell associates

NASDAQ

Monday's 2 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

NYSE

Monday's 2 p.m. Close

(Continued)

Advertisement

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 8, 1996

For information on how to list your fund, fax Katy Houri at (33-1) 41 43 92 12.

ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C.)
m ABC Futures Fund Ltd $ 143.66
m ABC Islamic Fund (E.C.) $ 127.72
m ABC Global Recovery Fd $ 118.44
m ABC Global Bond Fd $ 110.82

ABN AMRO BANK, P.O. Box 283, Amsterdam
w Columbia Securities
w Trans Europe Fund Fl 165.74
w Trans Europe Fund $ 102.93
w Alrenta 207.40

ABN AMRO Funds
d Latin America Eq Fd $ 42.18
d North America Eq Fd $ 69.04
d Asian Tigers Eq Fd $ 57.59
d Europe Equity Fd 43.87
d Japan Equity Fd
d Germany Equity Fd 52.46
d Global Bond Fd DM 105.86
d Europe Bond Fd 53.85
d US Bond Fund $ 57.54
d Germany Bond Fd B DM 110.47
d Spain Bond Fund Ptas
d Eastern Europe Eq Fd DM 106.31
d China Equity Fd $ 51.47
d Switzerland Equity Fd SF 113.89

ABSOLUTE PERFORMANCE
m Chorus International Ltd $ 97.40
m Pulsar (Must) Ltd $ 100.06

AEB WORLDFOLIO MUTUAL FUNDS
d $ Daily Income $ 1.00
d DM Daily Income DM 1.06
d $ Bond Income $ 19.66
d Non - $ Bonds $ 31.18
d Global Bonds $ 34.14
d Global Balanced $ 21.69
d Global Equities $ 23.77
d US Conservative Equities $ 19.47
d US Aggressive Equities $ 19.96
d European Equities $ 13.55
d Pacific Equities $ 14.15
d Natural Resources $ 8.35
d Asia Growth Co $ 15.81
d Emerg Market Deb $ 15.19

AIG FUND MANAGEMENT Ltd

ALBATROS PERFORMANCE FUND
m Albatros Perf Index DEM DM 24962.35
m Albatros Performance USD $ 27188.11

ALFRED BERG (Tel: 46 8 723 58 00)
ALFRED BERG NORDEN
ALFRED BERG SICAV

ALLIANCE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
w Alliance US Gr. Strgies A $ 9.54
w Alliance US Gr. Strgies B $ 9.51
w Alliance US Gr. Strgies I $ 149.73

ALPHA FUND MANAGEMENT, LTD

ARNHOLD & S. BLEICHROEDER

ARRAL ASSOCIATES LTD

ATLAS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LTD
w Atlas Global Fd $ 104.29
w Atlas KITC Arbitrage Fd $ 1043.52

BAII ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

BANK BRUSSELS LAMBERT

BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND

BANQUE INDOSUEZ

BANQUE SCS ALLIANCE

BARCLAYS INTL FUND MANAGERS

BARING INTL FD MNGRS (IRELAND) LTD (SIB RECOGNIZED)

BARING INTL FD MNGRS (IRELAND) LTD (NON SIB RECOGNIZED)

BEACON GLOBAL ADVISORS LTD

BELINVEST FUNDS

BERKSHIRE CAS ZURICH

BKP LUXEMBOURG

BOWEN CAPITAL MGT

BSS GROUP

BSS UNIVERSAL FUND SICAV

BT FUND MANAGERS (IRELAND) LTD

BUCHANAN FUND LIMITED

CALLANDER

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
w Capital Intl Fund $ 157.47
w Capital Italia SA $ 45.95

CDC INTERNATIONAL
w CEP Court Terme FF 192175.87

CHEMICAL IRELAND FD ADM LTD
w Korea 21St Century Invt $ 8.74
w The Yellow Sea Invt Co $ 8.82

CITIBANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.

CITIBANK (PARIS) S.A.

CITITRUST

COMGEST

CONCEPT FUND

COWEN ASSET MANAGEMENT

CREDIS INVESTMENT FUNDS

CREDIT AGRICOLE

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
w Elysees Monetaire FF 16407.45
w Sam Acticash USD B $ 1204.80

CREDIT LYONNAIS ROUSE (Bermuda) Ltd

CURSITOR FUND
w Cursitor East Asian Eq $ 95.15
w Cursitor Gbl Bd Opport $ 138.65
w Cursitor Gbl Grth Sub-Fd $ 112.36

DARIER HENTSCH GROUP

DELTEC PANAMERICA TRUST COMPANY LTD

DISCOUNT BANK GROUP

DISCOVER INVESTMENTS
w Discover Asia $ 9.05
w Discover Europe $ 10.36

DIT INVESTMENT FFM
d Concentra + DM 54.05
d Intl Rentenfond + DM 65.42

DOSSIER DE GESTION COLLECTIVE

DRESDNER INTL MGMT SERVICES

DUBIN & SWIECA

EBC FUND MANAGERS (Jersey) LTD

EBC TRADED CURRENCY FUND LTD

ERMITAGE LUX

EUROPA FUNDS LIMITED

EVEREST CAPITAL
w Everest Capital Intl Ltd $ 118.73

FAIRFIELD GREENWICH GROUP

FIDELITY INVESTMENT

FINMANAGEMENT SA-Lugano
w Delta Premium Corp. $ 1302.00

FOKUS BANK A.S.
w Fokus Intl Growth Fd $ 1.00

FOREIGN & COLONIAL EMERG MKTS LTD

FUND MARKETING GROUP (BID)

FURMAN SELZ FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

FX CONCEPTS (BERMUDA) LTD
m Concepts Currency Fd $ 109.06
m Concepts Strat Curr Fd $ 108.43

GAIA CURRENCY FUNDS

GEFINOR FUNDS
w Scottish World Fund $ 323.4726

GENESEE FUND Ltd
w (A) Genesee Eagle $ 148.80

GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT

SWISS REGISTERED FUNDS
d GAM (CH) Europe SF 93.09
d GAM (CH) Mondial SF 180.13
d GAM (CH) Pacific SF 257.24

SEC REGISTERED FUNDS

IRISH REGISTERED UCITS

IDF INVT AND DEVT FINANCING LTD
w IDF Global $ 99.97

GLOBAL CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LTD

JWH GLOBAL STRATEGIES LTD

GLOBAL FUTURES & OPTIONS SICAV
m FFM Int Bd Progr-CHF Cl SF 91.09
m FFM Int Bd Progr-DM Cl DM 63.79

GOLDMAN SACHS

GS EQUITY FUNDS SICAV

GORDON HOUSE ASSET MGT LTD
m Optimal Fund $ 5.62

GOTTEX FUND MANAGEMENT
w G. Swap Fund Ecu 1321.96

GRANITE CAPITAL INTL GROUP
w Granite Capital Equity Fd $ 1.0848

GROUPE INDOSUEZ FUNDS

BOND PORTFOLIOS

EQUITY PORTFOLIOS

RESERVE FUNDS

GUERNSEY CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LTD

GUINNESS FLIGHT

HASENBICHLER ASSET MANGT Ges.mbH.

HDF FINANCE

HEPTAGON FUND NV
f Heptagon CMO Fund $ 93.57

HERMES ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

HUTZLER BROKERAGE
m Pegasus F.P. Portfolio $ 10.25

IFDC S.A. GROUP

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
d Long Term $ 33.3063
d Long Term - DMK DM 108.9752

INVESCO INTL LTD

IRISH LIFE INTL. Ltd.

ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS

JAMES RIVER CAPITAL CORP.

JARDINE FLEMING

JULIUS BAER GROUP

JYSK INVEST C/o JYSKE BANK DENMARK

KEY ASSET MANAGEMENT INC

KI PACIFIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC
m KI Asia Pacific Fd Ltd $ 10.55

LEHMAN BROTHERS

LGT ASSET MANAGEMENT (IRELAND) LTD

LGT MANAGEMENT PLC

LIBERAL S.A.S. FUNDS

LIPPO INVESTMENTS

LLOYD GEORGE MNGMT

LLOYDS BANK INTL (BAHAMAS) Ltd
w Lloyds Americas Portfolio $ 10.97

LOMBARD, ODIER & CIE - GROUP

OBLIFLEX LTD (CI)

MAGNUM FUNDS Cayman Islands

MAGNUS BROS
w Baltic Growth Fd DM 8.47

MALABAR CAP MGMT (Bermuda) LTD
m Malabar Intl Fund $ 22.49

MARITIME MANAGEMENT LTD

MATTHEWS INTERNATIONAL MGT
EMERGING ASIAN STRATEGIES FUND
m Class A $ 104.65

PACIFIC CONV STRATEGIES FD LTD
m Class A $ 100.18

MAVERICK (Cayman)
m Maverick Fund $ 178.3482

McKINLEY CAPITAL PARTNERS, LTD
m The Corsair Fund Ltd $ 286.64
m The Dauntless Fd Ltd $ 84.60

MEESPIERSON

MERRILL LYNCH

MERRILL LYNCH SHORT-TERM WORLD INCOME PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 7.99
d Class B $ 7.99

MERRILL LYNCH GLOBAL CURRENCY BOND SERIES
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR PORTFOLIO
d Category A A$ 21.03
d Category B A$ 20.31

CANADIAN DOLLAR PORTFOLIO
d Category A C$ 16.74
d Category B C$ 16.20

CORPORATE HIGH INCOME PTFL
d Class A-1 $ 9.36
d Class A-2 $ 11.48
d Class B-1 $ 9.36
d Class B-2 $ 11.41

DEUTSCHE MARK PORTFOLIO
d Category A DM 15.00
d Category B DM 14.43

EUROPEAN BOND PORTFOLIO (DM)
d Class A-1 DM 14.46
d Class A-2 DM 17.41
d Class B-1 DM 14.46
d Class B-2 DM 17.11

EUROPEAN BOND PORTFOLIO (US$)
d Class A-1 $ 8.96
d Class A-2 $ 10.77
d Class B-1 $ 8.96
d Class B-2 $ 10.61

POUND STERLING PORTFOLIO
d Category A £ 17.95
d Category B £ 17.37

US DOLLAR PORTFOLIO
d Category A $ 15.71
d Category B $ 14.97

YEN PORTFOLIO
d Category A Y 1418
d Category B Y 1372

MULTI CURRENCY BOND PTFL
d Class A $ 24.80
d Class B $ 23.92

US FEDERAL SECURITIES PTFL
d Class A $ 9.76
d Class B $ 10.27

MERRILL LYNCH EQUITY / CONVERTIBLE SERIES
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 19.54
d Class B $ 18.47

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL
d Class A $ 15.90
d Class B $ 15.20

GLOBAL ALLOCATION PTFL (US$)
d Class A $ 12.40
d Class B $ 12.19

GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 11.15
d Class B $ 10.37

GLOBAL SMALL CAP PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 9.96
d Class B $ 9.90

EURO EQUITY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 16.23
d Class B $ 15.42

LATIN AMERICA PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 11.78
d Class B $ 11.41

PACIFIC EQUITY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 10.06
d Class B $ 9.99

TECHNOLOGY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 12.34
d Class B $ 12.28

WORLD NATURAL RESOURCES PTFL
d Class A $ 12.74
d Class B $ 12.04

DRAGON PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 17.10
d Class B $ 16.65

MERRILL LYNCH BANK (SUISSE) S.A. SWISS FUNDS
d MLBS Balanced A USD $ 1956.38
d MLBS Balanced B CHF $ 2607.38
d MLBS Fixed Inc A USD $ 1722.08
d MLBS Fixed Inc B ECU $ 1753.70

LUXEMBOURG PORTFOLIO
d US Dollar Fixed Inc $ 11.60
d DM Fixed Inc DM 17.32
d ECU Fixed Inc Ecu 11.43
d US Dollar Balanced $ 11.37
d ECU Balanced Ecu 10.89
d Worldwide Equity $ 11.55

MERRILL LYNCH EMERGING MARKETS
d Class A $ 10.24
d Class B $ 10.20

MERRILL LYNCH INCS PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 9.12
d Class B $ 9.12
d Class C $ 9.12

MERRILL LYNCH MEXICAN INC PORT
d Mexican Inc $ Ptfl Cl A $ 9.56
d Mexican Inc $ Ptfl Cl B $ 9.56
d Mexican Inc Peso Ptfl Cl A $ 3.24
d Mexican Inc Peso Ptfl Cl B $ 3.24

MILLENNIUM ASSET MANAGEMENT
m Swiss Franc Currency Fd SF 1026.97
m US$ Global Currency Fd $ 1034.26

MOMENTUM ASSET MANAGEMENT
m Momen US Master $ 117.21
m Momentum Assetmaster $ 188.56
m Momentum Gbl Futures $ 97.07
w Momentum Novelier Perf $ 163.74
w Momentum Rainbow Fd $ 131.15
m Momentum RxR R.U. $ 88.39
m Momentum Sandalwood $ 107.20
m Momentum Stockmaster $ 174.17
m Momentum Unwers Hedge $ 115.79
m Momentum Valuemaster $ 138.05

MORVAL VONWILLER ASSET MGT Co
w Willer Japan Y 221.08
w Willer Latinamerica $ 159.65
w Willer South East Asia $ 16.00
w Willer Telecom $ 11.00
w Willerfunds-Willerbond Cap $ 17.89
w Willerfunds-Willerbond Eur Ecu 14.28
w Willerfunds-Willereq Eur Ecu 15.34
w Willerfunds-Willereq Italy Lit 11398.00
w Willerfunds-Willereq NA $ 16.63

MULTIMANAGER N.V.
m World Bond Fund Ecu 12.43
m European Equities Ecu 14.53
m Japanese Equities Y 788
m Emerging Markets $ 18.09
m Arbitrage $ 9.48
m Hedge $ 14.07

NEW ASIA SECURITIES LTD
w Sprinter Japan Small Co I $ 8.10
m Theta Co Fund Ltd $ 10.42

NICHOLAS-APPLEGATE CAPITAL MGT
w NA Strategic Opportunities $ 123.77
w NA Flexible Growth Fd $ 176.32
w NA Hedge Fund $ 180.56

NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) LTD
d Nomura Jakarta Fund $ 8.97

ODEY ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD
w Odey European DM Inc DM 114.91
w Odey European US$ Inc $ 126.48

OLD MUTUAL INTL (GUERNSEY) LTD
w Sterling Managed £ 4.425
w Sterling Special Market £ 3.277
w European Stockmarket £ 4.149
w Dollar Special Market $ 1.115
w Dollar Managed $ 3.306
w Emerg Asian Stockmarket $ 2.383
w Pacific Stockmarket $ 5.569

OLD MUTUAL INTL FD MANAGERS
d European Stockmarket $ 1.001
d Emerging Market Bond $ 1.123
d Emerging Market Equity $ 1.049
d Global Special Market $ 1.209
d Global Managed $ 1.322

OLYMPIA CAPITAL INTL. INC

OLYMPIA CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
LUXEMBOURG REGISTERED FUNDS
w Olympia Amerique Sicav $ 1131.18

OPPENHEIMER & CO. INC Fds (Prelim nav)

OPTIGEST LUXEMBOURG
b Optigest Gbl Fd-Fixed Inc DM 198.750
b Optigest Gbl Fd-Gen Sub F. DM 190.280

OPTIMA FUND MANAGEMENT

ORBIS INVESTMENT Bermuda
w Orbis Global (7 Dec) $ 22.29
w Orbis Optimal (7 Dec) $ 24.53
w Orbis Leveraged (7 Dec) $ 30.79

ORBITEX GROUP OF FUNDS
d Orbitex Asia Pac Fd $ 3.7478
d Orbitex Com & Info Tech Fd $ 5.7532
d Orbitex Dynamic Fd $ 5.2558
d Orbitex Gbl Discovery Fd $ 5.2013
d Orbitex Growth Fd $ 7.4274
d Orbitex Health & Envir Fd $ 6.0285
d Orbitex Japan Fd $ 5.3450
d Orbitex Long-Short Fd $ 8.4984
d Orbitex Natural Res Fd C$ 12.5217

PACTUAL
d Eternity Fund Ltd $ 273.1560
d Infinity Fund Ltd $ 430.3471
d Novastar Fund $ 143.2773
d Star High Yield Fd Ltd $ 196.2944

PARIBAS-GROUP

PARK PLACE CAPITAL LTD
w Park Place Intl Ltd 3/95 Jan03 $ 11.65E
w Giano Capital Ltd Jan03 DM 1457.62E

PERMAL GROUP
f Asian Holdings N.V. $ 1819.54
f Emerging Mkts Hldgs $ 967.30
f Europe Ltd DM 3879.99
f FX, Financials & Futures $ 1131.40
f Growth N.V. $ 3672.16
f Investment Hldgs N.V. $ 1614.45
f Media & Communications $ 1420.01
f Nosod Ltd $ 2247.12

PERPETUAL UT MNGRS (JERSEY) LTD

PICTET & CIE - GROUP

PREMIER INVESTMENT FUNDS LTD

PROTON GROUP OF FUNDS

PUTNAM

QUANTUM GROUP OF FUNDS

REGENT FUND MANAGEMENT LTD

REIG GLOBAL FUND

REPUBLIC FUNDS

ROBECO GROUP
d RG America Fund Fl 137.30
d RG Europe Fund Fl 131.30
d RG Pacific Fund Fl 141.30
d RG Divirente Fund Fl 52.60
d RG Bond Plus Fl 104.58
d RG Emerging Markets Fd Fl 84.80
d RG Money Plus F FL Fl 122.97
More Robeco see Amsterdam Stocks

ROTHSCHILD (GROUP EDMOND DE) IN-HOUSE FUNDS

ROTHSCHILD (GROUP EDMOND DE) OTHER FUNDS

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (C.I.) LTD
m Nemrod Leveraged Hld $ 814.17

SAFDIE GROUP, KEY ADVISORS LTD
m Key Diversified Inc Fd Ltd $ 12.69803
b Tower Fund Global Bond $ 10617.08
b Tower Fund Global Equity $ 10193.60

SANTANDER NEW WORLD INV.
m Commander Fund $ 114246.51
m Explorer Fund $ 107213.72

SBC CAPM STRAT PLC
d Class A $
d Class B $

SECURITY CAPITAL U.S. REALTY
m Nav $ 10.03

SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
S-E-BANKEN FUND

SKANDIFONDS

SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP

SOGELUX FUND (SF)

SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.

SOFA FUND LIMITED
m Class A $ 1049.8863
m Class B DM 1035.4659
m Class C $ 1051.4758
m Class D DM 977.6893
m Class F $ 16.9645

SR GLOBAL FUND LTD
m SR European $ 97.47
m SR Asian $ 121.42
m SR International $ 113.47

STAINES FD MANAGERS (GUERNSEY) LTD
w Curr Concept Two Thousand $ 1226.74

SWISS BANK CORP.

TEMPLETON GLOBAL STRATEGY SICAV

THE FOCUS GROUP
m Ocean Strategies Limited $ 138.05
w World Invest Mixed $ 118.24

THORNTON INVESTMENT MGMT LTD

NEW TIGER SEL. FUND

THORNTON TAIWAN FUND
w Equity Income $ 11.01
w Equity Growth $ 12.11

TITAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
w Tai Chi Equity $ 90.97
w Titan Metals $ 174.49
w Titan Fx Delta $ 121.35
w Titan Forex $ 120.52
w Titan Currency Perf $ 123.57
w Titan Global Hedge $ 113.79

TRANS GLOBAL FUNDS GROUP
w Trans Global Invt Plc $ 255.64
w Trans Global Fixed Inc Plc $ 109.81
w Trans Global Equities Plc $ 103.21

UEBERSEEBANK Zurich

UNION BANCAIRE ASSET MGT (UBAM) INTERNATIONAL, NASSAU

CAPITAL GUARANTEED IC

UNION BANCAIRE ASSET MGT (UBAM) INTERNATIONAL, LUXEMBOURG

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND/INTRAG

WORLDFOLIO CAP PRESERVATION PLUS
b USD 90% Cap Preservation $ 10.43

Other Funds

w Actionnaire Sicav FF 392.15
w Actinance Sicav $ 679.43
w Actifutures Ltd $ 312.69
w Actigestion Sicav FF 321.01
w Actum Leveraged Fd SF 111.72
w Adelaide FF 1129.37
w Adelaide $ 238.68
m Advanced Pacific Strat $ 81.16
w AIG Taiwan Fund $ 107.406
w Alexandra Gbl Invest Fd I $ 12.32
m Anna Investment SF 10872.77
w Aquila Investment $ 998.05
w Argus Fund Bond SF 1067.74
w Argus Fund Equity SF 1097.54
w Arimo Fd Ltd $ 6.34
w Asia Oceania Fund $ 14.05
w Asia Vision $ 18.00
w Associated Investors Inc. $ 978.39
w Athena Fund Ltd $ 109.5152
w BEM International Ltd $ 13.42
d Bikuben-Marval EEF Ecu 117.66
m Blecmar Global Fd A Sh $ 401.00
m Blecmar Global Fd B Sh $ 944.18
w Brookscastle Invt Ltd (BVI) $ 11.275
w C.C.L.L. $ 60.30
m Col Euro Leverage Fd Ltd $ 22716.29
w Capp Global Mgd Assets $ 1069.20
w Col Umb Sic-Nip Grth Wr SF 1199.81
w Col Umbrella Sic Asia HY $ 1012.83
w Col Umbrella Sic Thai HY $ 919.95
w CB German Index Fund DM 157.84
w Central & Eastern Euro SF 28.71
w Century Futures $ 912.43
m Cerva Growth Fund $ 91.83
m Chiltan Intl (BVI) Ltd $ 13698.42
w China Vision $ 9.49
d Cindam Select $ 137.15
d Cindam Strategic Fund $ 144.95

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; Dkk - Danish Kroner; Do - US Dollars; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FM - Finnish Mark; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SG$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Sek - Swedish Kroner; Y - Yen;

a - asked + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - @ Offer Price Incl. 3% prelim. charge; ^ - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority. P: Middle of bid and offered price. E: estimated price; y: price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z: bid price.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT *

The data ("the Data") in the list above ("the list") is the n.a.v. supplied by the fund groups ("the Fund Groups") listed therein. The data is delivered by each Fund Group to Micropal SA (Tel Paris 33-1-40-28-09-09), collated and reformatted into the List and then transmitted by Micropal to IHT. Micropal and IHT do not warrant the quality or accuracy of the List, the Data of the performance of fides of the Fund Groups and will not be liable for the List, the Data of Fund Groups to any extent. The List is not and shall not be deemed to be an offer by IHT or Micropal to sell securities or investments of any kind. Investments can fall as well as rise. Past performance does not guarantee future success. It is advisable to seek advice from a qualified independent adviser before investing.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Surprising Colts Grind Out Victory Over Chiefs

Denis Poroy/AP

Mark O'Meara letting rip en route to a 17-under-par victory.

O'Meara Wins

GOLF Mark O'Meara held off Nick Faldo to win the Mercedes Championships at La Costa Resort in Carlsbad, California. O'Meara finished with a birdie for a final round of 68 and a 17-under par total of 271, three strokes better than Faldo, who shot 67, and Scott Hoch, who bogeyed the last hole for a 66. *(NYT)*

Lynagh Joins Saracens

RUGBY UNION Saracens, a north London club, signed Michael Lynagh, the former Australian captain, for next season. Lynagh, 32, retired from test rugby last June when Australia was knocked out of the World Cup by England. He is the world's leading international point scorer with 911 points in 72 tests. *(Reuters)*

• Eleven leading clubs from England, France, Wales and Italy have joined to organize professional European inter-club competitions. The sports daily l'Equipe reported that the 11 met last weekend in Cardiff, where the first European Cup final was played Sunday. *(Reuters)*

Lara Is Picked for Cup

CRICKET Brian Lara, the West Indies' record breaking batsman, is likely to play in next month's World Cup in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka after being selected on a provisional 20-man squad, his agent said. Lara refused to go on the current tour to Australia in protest of a fine imposed by the West Indies Cricket Board of Control after this year's tour of England. *(Reuters)*

• A court in New Delhi rejected a petition by Doordarshan, the state television network, to stop a U.S. marketing firm from giving broadcast rights for the World Cup to Rupert Murdoch's STAR Television. The Indian network said it would appeal to India's highest court. *(Reuters)*

Guinea Declines Offer

SOCCER Guinea's ambassador to Egypt said his country had declined an offer to step in as a last-minute replacement for Nigeria in the African Nations' Cup later this week. Mohamed Issiaga Kourouma said Guinea's national team had no time to prepare. *(Reuters)*

Tyson Appeal Is Rejected

BOXING The U.S. Supreme Court rejected an appeal by the former heavyweight champion Mike Tyson, who is seeking to overturn his 1992 rape conviction. Tyson was found guilty of raping Desiree Washington in his Indianapolis hotel room in 1991. *(Reuters)*

An Errant Field Goal Seals Kansas City's Fate

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The Kansas City Chiefs had built the best record in football by mastering the little things. The Chiefs won 13 games because they were awfully good in the clutch. Their kicker, Lin Elliott, had made 24 of 30 field goals and 34 of 37 extra points.

This was a team that would not necessarily overwhelm you but could definitely make the play that counted. The kick that counted, too.

So, when Elliott lined up to boot a 43-yard field goal with 37 seconds left in this playoff struggle between the Indianapolis Colts and the Chiefs, the crowd of 77,594 at Arrowhead Stadium on Sunday must have been nervous but optimistic.

After all, the Chiefs were unbeaten here this season. And Elliott had likely gotten all the bad kicks out of the way, having already missed from 35 and 39 yards earlier in the game, right?

Well, he missed from 43.

He blew it, wide left, and the Chiefs' season is swept away, too. The Colts won 10-7, and are one step from the Super Bowl. The Colts play the Steelers next Sunday in Pittsburgh and the winner claims the American Conference crown and a trip to Super Bowl XXX.

"Where would you like to begin?" said Marty Schottenheimer, the Chiefs' coach, when discussing this loss. "For the most part we played pretty solid defensive football. Lin Elliott had a bad day. When you get in the playoffs, the margin is very small. If you don't make plays in this business you go home."

The Chiefs are already home.

They were supposed to be here throughout the playoffs, having gained home-field advantage throughout with a stirring regular season. It is the Colts on the move now, the young Colts, who are a huge surprise in these playoffs.

They won with a tough, grinding, wonderful defense that kept denying the Chiefs any room.

After a 7-7 tie at halftime, the game turned in the third quarter and early in the fourth when the Colts converted their field goal opportunity and the Chiefs blew their chance. Cary Blanchard nailed a 30-yarder for the Colts with 2 minutes 48 seconds left in the third quarter.

Elliott's 39-yarder for the Chiefs, however, drifted wide left with 10:36 left in the fourth quarter.

From 2:48 left in the third quarter until the Chiefs' final, last-seconds, hurry-up, all-or-nothing drive led by the backup quarterback Rich Gannon, the Colts led the game by 10-7. And that's how it finished.

Gannon gave the Chiefs fire and a chance. He replaced Steve Bono with 4:12 left in the game and moved Kansas City deep into Colts' territory. He entered the game because twice in the fourth quarter the Colts protected their lead with interceptions of Bono, one by linebacker Quentin Coryatt and another by cornerback Eugene Daniel.

After the first, the Colts missed a chance to increase their lead to six points when Blanchard missed a 49-yarder with 5:44 left.

The Colts and the Chiefs played to their billing in the first half, with each team trying to control the football and each using running plays to set up big-strike pass plays.

Both played menacing defense and both hit hard and in groups, swarming to the football. It was tit for tat for two quarters.

Among the surprises in the half were the Colts' outrushing the Chiefs by 78 yards to 65. Jim Harbaugh, the Indianapolis quarterback, gained 31 yards on the ground,including key scrambles that picked up first downs and kept drives moving.

The Chiefs gained more total yards in the half (159 to 138) thanks to 94 passing yards by Bono, but it was the brutal, rugged, Colts ground game that helped them.

Kansas City scored first on a Bono-to-Lake Dawson touchdown pass of 20 yards with 29 seconds left in the first quarter.

The next Indianapolis possession, which started at their 3-yard line, went 18 plays, 77 yards and nearly nine minutes for a touchdown.

That's right, 18 plays. The Colts took the ball and simply would not give it up until they had marched right through the Chiefs' defense for 7 points. There was a third-and-11 at the Colts 22. Harbaugh scrambled for 18 yards. There was a third and 10 at the Colts' 40. Harbaugh passed 13 yards to Aaron Bailey.

There was a third-and-four at the Kansas City 41 and the Colts got a yard. Then they went for it on fourth down and converted. There was a third-and-seven at the Kansas City 31. No problem. Harbaugh to receiver Sean Dawkins for nine yards.

After all of that, the Colts, of course, faced a third-and-five at the Kansas City five. And, of course, they converted, scoring on a Harbaugh pass to receiver Floyd Turner for the touchdown.

Eighteen plays, 77 yards and 8:40 off the clock.

Harbaugh was eight of 17 for 70 yards with a touchdown and one sack in the half and averaged 6.2 yards on his five rushing attempts. Bono was 7 of 15 for 94 yards.

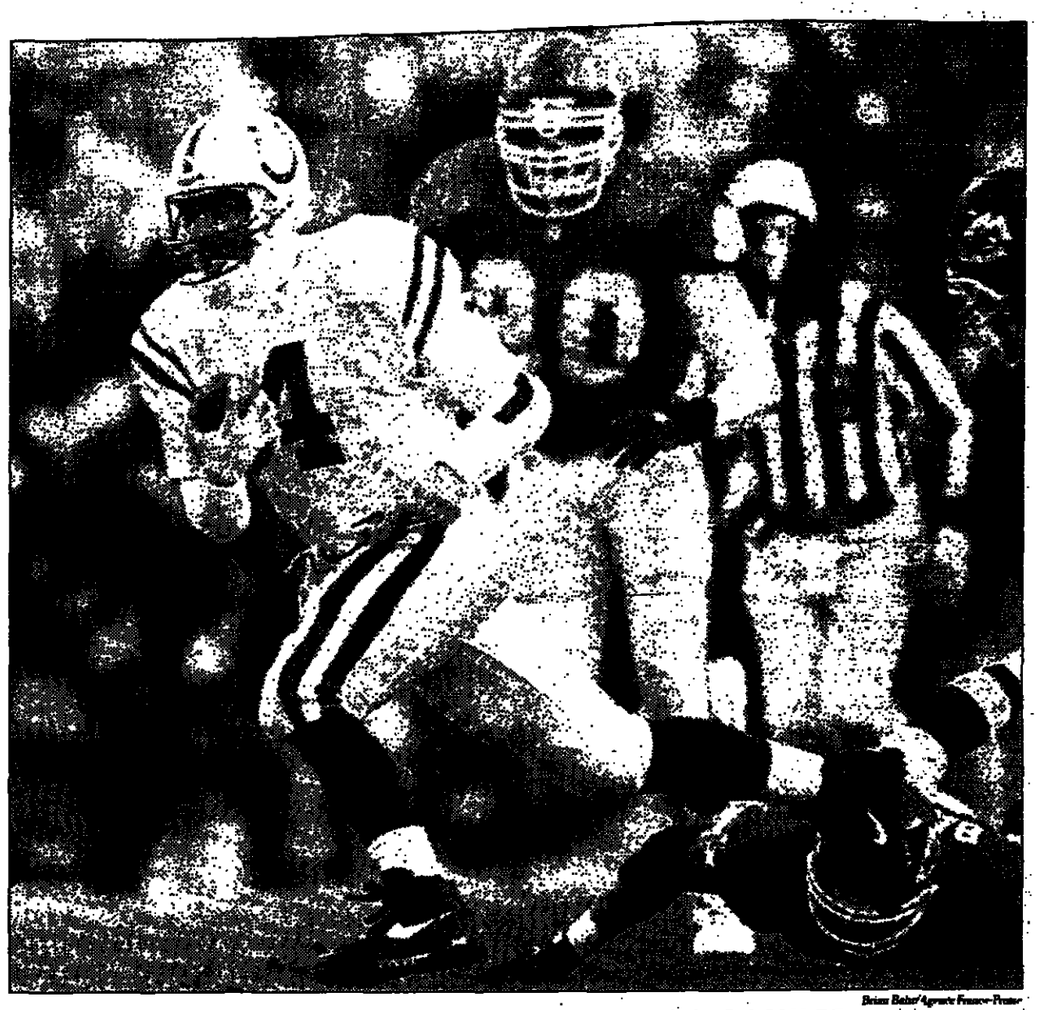
In the final minutes of the half, both quarterbacks drove their teams into field goal range. The Colts' Blanchard missed first, from 47 yards. Then Elliott missed from 35 yards with 12 seconds remaining.

Blanchard, however, would recover and make that 39-yarder in the third quarter. Elliott would suffer through that other blown attempt early in the fourth quarter. The Chiefs fans were getting restless. They began to boo. It was slipping away, right into the Colts' hands.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 14
TIMES ARE EST
INDIANAPOLIS AT PITTSBURGH, 12:30 P.M.
GREEN BAY AT DALLAS, 4 P.M.

INDIANAPOLIS	0	7	3	0—10
KANSAS CITY	7	0	0	0—7

FIRST QUARTER
KC—Dawson 20 pass from Bono (Elliott kick), 14:31.
SECOND QUARTER
Ind—Turner 5 pass from Harbaugh (Blanchard kick), 8:11.
THIRD QUARTER
Ind—FG Blanchard 30, 12:12.
TIME OF POSSESSION
Indianapolis— 33:14; Kansas City— 26:46.
INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS
RUSHING
Indianapolis, Warren 20-76, Harbaugh 9-48, Crockett 6-12, Humphrey 4-11.
Kansas City, Allen 21-94, Gannon 2-19, Anders 5-16.
PASSING
Indianapolis, Harbaugh 12-27-1-112.
Kansas City, Bono 11-25-3-122, Gannon 5-8-0-30.
RECEIVING
Indianapolis, Dawkins 4-37, Bailey 2-37, Warren 2-18, Turner 2-15, Crockett 2-5.
Kansas City, Anders 7-44, Dawson 4-70, Allen 2-21, Slaughter 2-10, Walker 1-7.



Brian Bahr/Agence France-Presse

Indianapolis quarterback Jim Harbaugh scrambling out of the pocket with the Chiefs' Neil Smith in pursuit.

Dollar Deion Jump-Starts Dallas

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

IRVING, Texas — At the risk of getting a little too personal, you have to know that Deion Sanders was wearing green boxer shorts with white dollar signs on them when he got dressed after undressing the Philadelphia Eagles.

Don't ever say Deion Sanders doesn't have a sense of drama. The Dallas Cowboys needed something to shake them up Sunday and guess who was there to provide it? Prime Time, Prime Time, Prime Time.

On a reverse handoff he took for a touchdown he started left, came eyeball-to eyeball with the Eagles' defensive end, Mike Mamula, changed directions then went right, crossing the field, leaving Eagles in his exhaust fumes, until he'd gone 21 yards into the-end zone. Untouched.

Grown men used to seeing world-class athletes shook their heads — men such as Barry Switzer and Troy Aikman, who don't impress all that easily.

"He's got no moves, but he's fast as I don't know what," Emmitt Smith said, also impressed.

Deion, Deion, Deion. This is what we've been waiting for. A burst of that incomparable speed, then a dance in the end zone.

"I hadn't done that dance in so long, I was a little rusty," Deion said after the Cowboys' 30-11 victory in a National Football Conference semifinal. "Gotta get that better choreographed next week. Man, it really, truly felt great to contribute like that, to be utilized in the way I want to be utilized. The big players have to come out and set the tone in the big games. If you don't, you're going home. Ask 'Frisco."

Deion had earned his portion of the salary designated for covering wide receivers; few, if any, cornerbacks have done that better the past eight weeks of this season. But knocking down passes isn't enough when you're making $35 million over seven years, not when you can run back punts and kickoffs, catch the bomb and take interceptions 100 yards, not when you can make one play that lifts your team while burying the opponent, not when the owner of the team brought you here, in essence, to guarantee a championship.

We had seen Deion, but we hadn't seen Prime Time, until Sunday. Even Deion was stressed because he had not scored a touchdown as a Cowboy.

As Michael Irvin explained: "I ride with him to the airport and all I ever hear him say is, 'Man, I've got to get into the end zone.' I'm glad he finally got in there so I could see the dance."

Probably, Dallas would have beaten the overmatched Eagles without Deion. But even championship teams need a jump-start sometimes, and Deion brought the cables.

With the game tied at five minutes into the second quarter, the coaches called for Aikman to fake a handoff to Smith, then handed to Deion. "It's the first time (as a Cowboy) you've seen that burst of speed, when he reversed speed," Switzer said.

Baseball has a stat for this, called the game-winning RBI. While 10-3 may not be insurmountable, the emotional lift was worth twice as much as the seven points. Cowboys everywhere were grinning and laughing.

There was a punt return that gave the Cowboys good field position and an interception. He caught one pass for 13 yards and narrowly missed catching up to a bomb. The way he wants to be used is everywhere: offense, defense, special teams.

"When they told me I was going to be on punt return, I was hyped," Deion said. The Cowboys used him so much he was tired by the end of the game.

Being used in all three phases of the game is the logical reason Deion was less than perfect in pass coverage on the last couple of series, including the drive when the Eagles scored their only touchdown of the game.

"I looked like crap on defense," Deion said. "I did. The last two drives, I let down emotionally. I got on the phone and told the coaches, 'We're not watching those last two drives on film. I don't want my guys to see me let them down like that.'"

Realistically, none of the Cowboys let down Sunday. From the start, the Cowboys' defense shut down the Eagles. Leon Lett and Larry Brown delivered crushing blows. Darren Woodson cold-cocked Rodney Peete, forcing the Eagles to go to Randall Cunningham, who hadn't practiced a lick all week because his wife gave birth in Las Vegas.

On the other side of the ball, the Eagles decided to double-team Irvin and find out if Kevin Williams was a big-time player. He was (six catches, 124 yards). Irvin had only one catch (the touchdown). Emmitt Smith was his usual, brilliantly reliable self (21 carries, 99 yards, 1 touchdown).

Deion might prove to be right about all the late-season criticism of the Cowboys being exaggerated. "We can't please anybody," he said. "We were 12-4. We had a great year."

Having, Deion. Having.

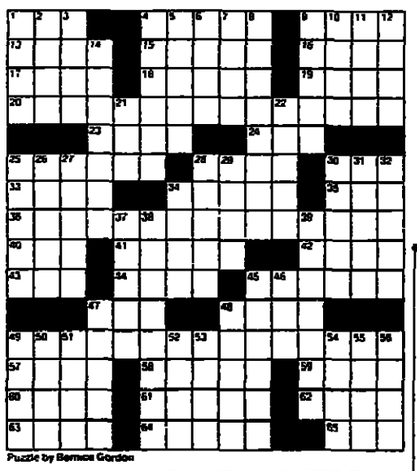
PHILADELPHIA	0	3	0	8—11
DALLAS	3	14	6	7—30

FIRST QUARTER
Dal—FG Boniol 24, 8:47.
SECOND QUARTER
Phi—FG Anderson 26, :03.
Dal—Sanders 21 run (Boniol kick), 4:35.
Dal—E.Smith 1 run (Boniol kick), 11:18.
THIRD QUARTER
Dal—FG Boniol 18, 5:53.
Dal—FG Boniol 51, 12:16.
FOURTH QUARTER
Dal—Irvin 9 pass from Aikman (Boniol kick), 9:17.
Phi—Cunningham 4 run (R.Johnson pass from Cunningham), 12:24.
TIME OF POSSESSION
Philadelphia—24:14; Dallas—35:46.
INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS
RUSHING
Philadelphia, Watters 13-39, Cunningham 3-19, Gorner 5-13, Peete 1-3.
Dallas, E.Smith 21-99, S.Williams 10-30, Sanders 1-21, Aikman 1-3, Johnston 3-2, Wilson 2-(minus 2).
PASSING
Philadelphia, Peete 3-6-0-28, Cunningham 11-26-1-161.
Dallas, Aikman 17-24-1-253.
RECEIVING
Philadelphia, Co.Williams 5-56, Watters 4-45, Carpenter 2-43, Barnett 2-28, C.Jones 1-17.
Dallas, K.Williams 6-124, Johnston 3-40, E.Smith 3-40, Novacek 3-27, Sanders 1-13, Irvin 1-9.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Timber-dressing tool
4 Spy secrets
9 Federal investigator
13 Maya Angelou, e.g.
15 Sky-colored
16 Conquering ——
17 Isle of exile
18 Washington Zoo animal
19 The "U" in B.T.U.
20 Obstinate
22 Nexus
24 Play —— with (do mischief to)
25 Old joke
28 Restaurateur Toots
30 Second-century date
33 City in SE Kansas
34 To the left, to a sailor
35 Vandal
36 Conceited
40 Remote viewing
41 Improves, as text
42 Gallic girlfriend
43 Toast order
44 Mardi ——
45 Slept under the stars
47 "Bali ——"
48 [I am shocked!]
49 Nuts
57 Mesa's location, Abbr
58 Holy scroll
59 Norwegian saint
60 Methodology
61 Crazy
62 Split
63 One the Army wants
64 Indianapolis team
65 Letters from Xanthippe

DOWN
1 King Kong's kin
2 Numbskull
3 Indian ox
4 1975 gangster movie
5 Onetime airline
6 Country music's Holly
7 Earth goddess
8 Locale for clam diggers
9 Browse (through)
10 Maitre d's offering
11 Seed covering
12 Paper money
14 Striking scene
21 Hollywood, with "the"
22 Arterial trunk
23 Rain clearer
26 Equine-related
27 Get hitched in a hurry
28 Gaiters
29 Brewer's need
30 Munch noisily
31 One of the Arnazes
32 Signed on the dotted line
34 The East
37 "La classe de danse" artist
38 Croatia's sea
39 Moth repellent
45 Stockpiles
46 Tree of the olive family
47 Nut tree
48 Research funds
49 Family V I P
50 Lined up
51 Queen of Carthage, in myth
52 Pre-stereo sound
53 34-Down's -- Sea
54 Trebek of "Jeopardy!"
55 Rajah's mate
56 Small amphibians



Puzzle by Barnice Gordon

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shorts.

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 8.

F	R	O	M		A	V	A	S	T		A	G	E	S
L	I	N	E		L	A	N	C	E		M	U	S	H
O	C	E	A	N	L	I	N	E	R		U	N	T	O
S	H	I	N	E		L	E	N	S		S	P	A	T
S	E	N	T	R	Y		S	T	E	R	E	O		
		T	O	E	S				E	D	W	I	N	
G	O	T	O		A	N	I	M	A	L		D	O	O
A	S	H		T	R	A	C	E	R	Y		E	N	D
S	H	E		A	S	P	I	R	E		A	R	E	S
H	A	S	O	N			V	A	S	T				
		H	U	S	T	O	N		S	T	A	L	A	G
S	C	A	T		I	H	O	P		A	L	O	N	E
P	O	D	S		B	A	T	O	N	R	O	U	G	E
A	L	O	E		B	R	I	N	E		S	I	L	K
N	E	W	T		S	A	N	T	A		S	E	E	S

HELP US FIND THE RIGHT SOLUTION
World Wide Fund For Nature
WWF
Tel: +41 22 364 9308

ESCORTS & GUIDES

BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS
LONDON PARIS CANNES MUNICH GENEVA ZURICH
Escort Agency Credit Cards Welcome
Int'l Travel Service Available
TEL: LONDON
0171 589 5237

SABLE INTERNATIONAL
Escort Service * London
0171 610 4041

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued From Page 6)

EUROPEAN MODEL ESCORT SERVICE
Worldwide reservations, MILANO + PARIS + MONACO + PRAG + OSLO + GENEVA + ZURICH + BRUSSELS + LUXEMBOURG + DUSSELDORF + FRANKFURT + BERLIN + ITALY + SCOTLAND + LONDON + VIENNA
Office Vienna: 0043 - 1 - 796 2158
Office London: 0044 - 181 - 678 0065

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS
Service - Worldwide
Free to travel anywhere
Tel: 212-765-7896 New York, USA
Major Credit Cards Accepted

*VIENNA *PARIS *RIVIERA *MILAN*
FRANKFURT*ZURICH*BERLIN*ROME
EUROCONTACT Int'l Escort & Travel Service. Call Vienna +43-1-212 04 31

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE
51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.
Tel: 0171-584 6513

VIENNA * PARIS * COTE D'AZUR
ZURICH * GENF * HIGH SOCIETY
International Escort & Travel Service
Vienna + +43-1-535 41 04 all cards

MILAN DELUXE ESCORT SERVICE
Call 58 10 51 88 or 0330 609670

*GENEVA PRETTY WOMAN
Geneva 022/3460089 Escort Agency
*Montreux Lausanne Basel Zurich
*Luzern 01/4632034

FRANKFURT - "TOP TEN"
ESCORT SERVICE
TEL: 069 - 597 4336.

PARIS & LONDON
* HIGH CLASS * INTERNATIONAL
Escort Service London (171) 394 5145

MORRISON CLUB - VIENNA ESCORT
Service, 5, Rechte Wienzeile 7a.
0222/586 86 84.

MUNICH * WELCOME
ESCORT & GUIDE AGENCY.
CALL [illegible]

*****MADRID*****
TAO ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 316 10 92

FRANKFURT-CITY
Gabi's Escort Service
069 - 25 25 20

** LONDON * CARIBBEAN **
LONDON/HEATHROW Escort Service
Tel: UK 0181 906 8082 CREDIT CARDS

JAPANESE / CHINESE / THAI
ESCORT SERVICE
LONDON 0171 225 3314

ITALY * PARIS * COTE D'AZUR
worldwide French Riviera escort agency
Dial (Int'l) +39 184 346 67

GENEVA LOVELY WOMAN
Escort Service
Please contact 022 / 321 99 61

To our readers in Italy
It's never been easier to subscribe.
For more information, please call:
(2) 347 901

SPORTS

Rookie Goalie Fuels Victory For Whalers

The Associated Press

The Edmonton Oilers' rookie goaltender, Joaquin Gage, won his first National Hockey League game. It could end up costing him $200.

Gage made 33 saves in a 3-1 victory Sunday night over the Anaheim Mighty Ducks. And he did it with what was ruled an illegal stick, which resulted in a minor penalty and usually a fine from the league.

NHL ROUNDUP

Gage, 22, was penalized late in the game after the Ducks — already on a man advantage — called for a stick measurement. That penalty at 18:52 of the third period, combined with Anaheim's decision to pull its goaltender with Edmonton already shorthanded, resulted in a short-lived three-man advantage for the Ducks.

Gage, recalled from the American Hockey League on Saturday after No. 1 goalie Bill Ranford was put on the injured list, said he has never doctored his sticks. The rule states that the blade of a goalie's stick cannot exceed 3.5 inches in width.

The victory snapped Edmonton's three-game losing streak and cooled off the Ducks, who entered the game unbeaten in their last three.

The rookie left wing Miroslav Satan scored what turned out to be the game-winning goal at 5:36 of the second period. Defenseman Brett Hauer and the right wing Jason Arnott, with his 15th goal of the season, also scored on the power play.

Anaheim's lone goal came from the left wing, Todd Krygier.

Blackhawks 5, Stars 2 The best rookie in the NHL? To the Chicago Blackhawks, it's no contest. Eric Daze, the kid with the golden touch, is the only choice.

Daze scored twice, giving him 21 goals, seven more than any other NHL rookie, and led Chicago to a home victory over Dallas.

"He has a knack of finding open spots and doesn't take long to shoot it, either," said Bernie Nicholls, the veteran who centers Daze's line.

Jackie Stewart: Comfortable in Backseat

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — His car, a black Ford, waits at the airport for Jackie Stewart's return 23 years later. He has been living in Switzerland all this time, and he's come home to find everything changed.

He will go on and on about the changes if you like. "When I was racing you would have to brake at 150 meters," he says. Today the driver can afford to wait until the final 50 meters, with thanks to the all-powerful technology."

Where his old Formula One racing teams used to employ 50 people, his newly announced Stewart-Ford team will debut in 1997 with a staff of 150 or more.

Formula One has changed since Stewart retired as a driver in 1968, from a race among daredevil playboys to something resembling the Apollo moon landings. In that time he has moved too, from the driver's seat where no one was better to the back of the car where he sits today. For 23 years there have been more important things to him than driving.

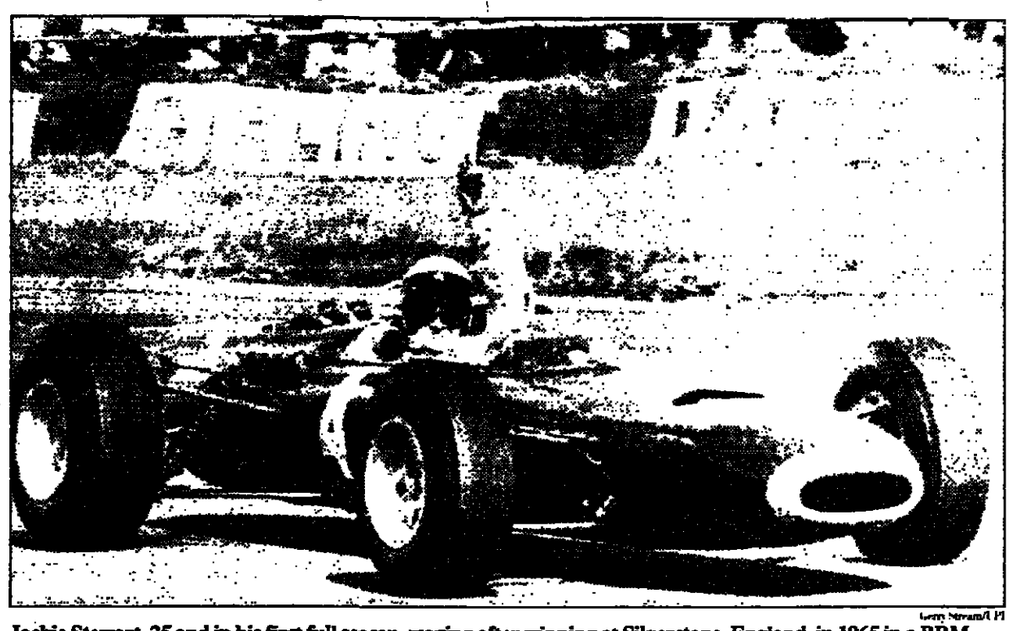
"People assume there was something missing from my life when I retired, but there wasn't," he says. "I had every bit as much satisfaction from everything I did after I retired as I did when I challenged for the world championship. Never for one day did I regret it, I never felt one itch to get back into it."

The saddest thing is the man who spends the meat of his life chewing over what he used to do. If Stewart were that way, he would have tried to drive again, or leapt back in at once via racing management.

"I think I was fulfilled when I quit," he goes on. "Timing in life is everything. I didn't quit because I was burnt out, or because of the accident of somebody else, or because I was tired."

His friend, Francois Cevert, was killed during practice at Watkins Glen at the end of the 1973 season. Stewart had decided months earlier that he would retire after that race, the U.S. Grand Prix. Instead he withdrew from the race and then announced his retirement the following week. He is 56 now.

"There were only 20 guys racing in those days," he says. "The batting average was, if you lived five years as a Formula One driver, there was going to be a two-out-of-three chance that you were going to die. In 1968 — this is an interesting statistic — one driver died on the same day of every month for four consecutive months."



Jackie Stewart, 25 and in his first full season, waving after winning at Silverstone, England, in 1965 in a BRM.

These things he brings up while explaining his residence in Switzerland for 28 years. His wife, Helen, is reading newspapers in the front passenger's seat as the English scenery and the memories move along.

"In 1968 I made what was then a lot of money: £100,000," Stewart says. "My tax bill in Britain was 93 percent. My accountant said if anything happened to me, Helen wouldn't be able to stay in our house, my family wouldn't be able to afford it. All of my friends at that time were dying. So we bought a house with six and a half acres in Switzerland."

For 23 years he has been telling these stories, never saying that a fear of death chased him away. The stories seem to intrigue him, and the reward he took from his career into retirement — beyond the money — was an overwhelming confidence, and a perpetual ambition to make the most of every day that had been risked. Most retired athletes seem to believe, deep down, that the best is behind them. Maybe their mistake comes from rating their favorite memories. Those memories are experiences. Stewart has invested his.

"I'm dyslexic," he says. "I'm hopelessly learning disabled. For $10,000 I would not be able to recite to you the alphabet. I can make it through to L-M-N-O-P-Q, but after that I can't tell you what comes next."

He admits this with pride, like the successful man who escaped the ghetto.

"My biggest chore would be to keep up with all of the reading that allows an executive of Ford to keep up in his job," Stewart says. "Or to write a thank you letter. If somebody receives a handwritten thank-you note from me, they know it means I went through a lot of hard work to do it."

Last week Stewart announced his return to Formula One as chairman of Stewart-Ford, to begin racing next year. During the afternoon drive to Gloucestershire in southwestern England, Stewart explains how he and his son, now 30, created Paul Stewart racing in 1990 to compete at the levels of racing below Formula One. He talks about everything they have learned the hard way and will put to good use in the biggest league next year. In his day the driver overcame the limits of his car. Now the car must be created to carry the driver.

Ford has promised Stewart roughly £125 million ($194 million) over the next five years. Stewart will need to drum up at least that much from other sponsors internationally. He lives in a milieu where he can speak confidently with the chairmen of the biggest corporations.

He is operating at the highest of all business levels. His failure would be the equivalent in business to the worst kind of accident on the track, the threat of which once seemed to propel him.

The car comes to a stop at a private gate, the former driver crouches out from the backseat.

"Excuse me, but I'm going to ask you to stay in the car. This is Princess Anne's house," Stewart says.

Through the window she can be seen greeting the retired star who never retired.

Mavericks Win One on Celtics' Court

The Associated Press

The Dallas Mavericks won in Boston for the first time in franchise history, defeating the Celtics, 117-96.

The victory Sunday night ended the Mavericks' 15-game losing streak in Boston. It was also only their second victory in their last 11 games anywhere.

Jim Jackson scored 30 points, Jason Kidd had a season-high 29 and George McCloud had 28 against the National Basketball Association's worst defensive team. The Dallas Mavericks used a 16-4 run in the third quarter and a 12-2 run in the fourth quarter to win.

NBA ROUNDUP

Clippers 101, Grizzlies 93 Malik Sealy scored 25 points as visiting Los Angeles held off a Vancouver rally.

Sealy hit 10-of-15 shots from the field, and Lamond Murray added 20 points for the Clippers.

The Grizzlies erased a 15-point deficit in the fourth quarter and took the lead with eight minutes to play, but saw their two-game winning streak end.

Greg Anthony had 25 points and 15 assists for the Grizzlies.

Nuggets 96, Lakers 93 In Inglewood, California, Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf scored 33 points and hit all seven three-point attempts as Denver held off Los Angeles to snap a six-game road losing streak.

The Nuggets won on the road for the first time since stopping New York on Dec. 14.

Trailblazers 113, Timberwolves 97 Clifford Robinson scored a career-best 41 points to lead Portland to victory over visiting Minnesota. He shot 17-for-27 from the field but only 4-of-10 from the foul line.

■ Georgia Tech Holds Off Duke

Georgia Tech (8-7) improved to 2-0 in the Atlantic Coast Conference with an 86-81 victory Sunday over No. 19 Duke. The loss dropped the Blue Devils (9-4) to 0-2 in the league. Stephon Marbury, the Georgia guard, scored 23 points in the second half and finished with 27.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	25	7	.781	—
New York	20	10	.667	4
Miami	16	14	.533	8
Washington	16	15	.516	8½
Boston	13	18	.419	11½
New Jersey	12	18	.400	12
Philadelphia	6	24	.200	18

CENTRAL DIVISION

Chicago	28	3	.903	—
Indiana	18	13	.581	10
Cleveland	17	13	.567	10½
Detroit	16	15	.516	12
Charlotte	15	17	.469	13½
Atlanta	14	17	.452	14
Milwaukee	12	19	.387	16
Toronto	9	23	.281	19½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	24	9	.727	—
San Antonio	20	9	.690	2
Utah	21	11	.656	2½
Denver	14	19	.424	10
Dallas	9	22	.290	14
Minnesota	8	23	.258	15
Vancouver	6	26	.188	17½

PACIFIC DIVISION

Seattle	22	9	.710	—
Sacramento	19	9	.679	1½
L.A. Lakers	17	17	.500	6½
Portland	15	18	.455	8
Phoenix	15	16	.448	8
Golden State	14	18	.438	8½
L.A. Clippers	13	20	.394	10

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

L.A. Clippers 33 21 22 25—101
Vancouver 21 19 19 24— 93
L.A.; Murray 8-15 2-3 20; Sealy 10-15 5-7 25
V: Reeves 7-12 2-3 16; Anthony 10-16 2-4 25.
Rebounds—Los Angeles 46 (Rogers 17), Vancouver 42 (Reeves 10). Assists—Los Angeles 24 (Richardson 10), Vancouver 25 (Anthony 15).

Dallas 27 27 32 31—117
Boston 28 31 24 21— 96
D: McCloud 9-20 6-7 28; Jackson 11-20 4-4 30; Kidd 9-20 9-12 29; B: Radja 13-23 2-2 28; Brown 5-13 5-6 16. Rebounds—Dallas 59 (L.Williams 16), Boston 52 (Radja 13). Assists—Dallas 24 (Kidd 10), Boston 20 (Fox, Wesley 5).

Denver 22 25 25 24— 96
L.A. Lakers 28 22 17 26— 93
D: McDyess 8-14 4-4 20; Abdul-Rauf 13-19 0-0 33; L.A.: Divac 9-15 3-8 21, Van Exel 7-17 4-5 19. Rebounds—Denver 49 (McDyess, Mutombo 9), Los Angeles 49 (Campbell, Divac 9). Assists—Denver 25 (Stith, Abdul-Rauf 7), Los Angeles 27 (Van Exel 10).

Minnesota 21 31 31 24— 97
Portland 25 26 38 31—113
M: Lauthner 7-13 4-5 19, Rider 6-10 3-5 18; P: C.Robinson 17-27 4-10 41, J.Robinson 5-9 4-7 18. Rebounds—Minnesota 44 (Guglliotta 6), Portland 56 (Dudley 11). Assists—Minnesota 18 (West 6), Portland 19 (Strickland, J.Robinson 5).

Top 25 Weekly Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college basketball poll fared last week: 1, Massachusetts (12-0) beat No. 3 Memphis 64-61; beat Dayton 78-58; 2, Kentucky (11-1) beat South Carolina 89-60; beat Mississippi 90-60; 3, Memphis (8-2) lost to No. 1 Massachusetts 64-61; lost to Houston 69-67; 4, Kansas (10-1) beat Cornell 100-46; beat East Tennessee State 108-72; beat Southern Methodist 83-61; 5, Cincinnati (9-0) beat South Florida 71-69.

6, Georgetown (13-1) beat DePaul 81-61; beat Seton Hall 85-76; 7, Connecticut (12-1) beat West Virginia 89-79; beat Miami 73-52; 8, Villanova (12-1) beat Notre Dame 76-57; beat No. 24 Boston College 94-77; 9, Arizona (10-3) lost to California 99-75; lost to Stanford 80-71; 10, Iowa (12-2) lost to Purdue 85-61; beat Minnesota 92-63.

11, Syracuse (11-2) lost to Miami 75-66; 12, Wake Forest (8-1) beat Furman 81-49; beat Florida State 75-73, OT; 13, Illinois (11-3) lost to Minnesota 69-64; lost to Michigan State 68-58; 14, Georgia (10-2) beat Mississippi 74-38; lost to South Carolina 85-73; 15, Utah (9-2) beat Brigham Young 83-77.

16, North Carolina (11-2) beat North Carolina State 96-72; beat Maryland 88-86, OT; 17, Mississippi State (10-1) beat LSU 77-74; beat Florida 69-66; 18, Virginia Tech (7-1) beat North Carolina Charlotte 76-68; 19, Duke (9-4) lost to No. 22 Clemson 51-48; lost to Georgia Tech 86-81; 20, UCLA (9-3) beat Washington State 78-73, OT; beat Washington 78-70.

21, Michigan (11-4) lost to Wisconsin 51-46; beat Northwestern 83-51; 22, Clemson (10-0) beat No. 19 Duke 51-48; 23, Texas (7-4) lost to Nebraska 85-69; lost to Rice 80-69; 24, Boston College (9-3) beat Rutgers 95-67; lost to No. 8 Villanova 94-77; 25, New Mexico (11-1) lost to Fresno State 76-75; beat Air Force 61-49.

Major College Scores

Georgia Tech 86, Duke 81
Gonzaga 66, Sacramento St. 44
Louisville 81, DePaul 71
Marquette 69, St. Louis 47
Niagara 53, St. Peters 50
Oregon 70, Oregon St. 59
Penn St. 79, Wisconsin 50
SW Missouri St. 89, Indiana St. 78
Texas Christian 98, Montana St. 96, 3OT

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	26	11	7	59	161	123
Florida	26	12	2	54	139	103
Philadelphia	23	11	7	53	146	103
Washington	19	17	4	42	111	104
Tampa Bay	17	17	6	40	116	139
New Jersey	17	19	4	38	100	102
N.Y. Islanders	10	22	7	27	112	147

NORTHEAST DIVISION

Pittsburgh	26	11	3	55	194	123
Montreal	19	18	3	41	122	127
Buffalo	18	19	3	39	123	132
Boston	16	15	6	38	135	137
Hartford	13	22	5	31	99	129
Ottawa	8	31	1	17	95	160

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	28	8	3	59	146	83
Chicago	21	14	8	50	143	122
Toronto	21	14	7	49	133	118
St. Louis	18	17	5	41	106	105
Winnipeg	17	20	3	37	143	151
Dallas	11	19	8	30	100	124

PACIFIC DIVISION

Colorado	22	13	6	50	161	117
Los Angeles	16	16	9	41	141	133
Vancouver	14	15	10	38	145	136
Anaheim	15	23	4	34	122	140
Edmonton	14	22	6	34	111	164
Calgary	13	22	7	33	119	137
San Jose	8	28	4	20	118	183

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Dallas 0 0 2—2
Chicago 3 1 1—5
First Period: C-Carney 3 (Chellos, Shantz). 2, C-Sutter 3 (Chellos). 3, C-Daze 20 (Nicholls). Second Period: C-Daze 21 (Nicholls, Craven). Third Period: D-Gilchrist 8 (Carbonneau, Marshall). 6, C-Amonte 12 (Roenick, Chellos) (sh). 7, D-Kennedy 5 (Marshall, Motvichuk) (pp). Shots on goal: D- 6-10-16—32. C- 14-15-3—32. Goalies: D-Wakaluk, Fernandez. C-Hackett.

Anaheim 0 1 0—1
Edmonton 1 1 1—3
First Period: E-Arnott 15 (Weight, Mironov) (pp). Second Period: A-Krygier 9 (Kariya, Stillinger) (pp). E-Soton 6 (Marchant, Marchment) (pp). Third Period: E-Hauer 2 (Weight, Ciger) (pp). Shots on goal: A- 7-15-12—34. E- 8-12-8—28. Goalies: A-Hebert. E-Goge.

FOOTBALL

NFL Playoffs

WILD-CARD ROUND

SATURDAY, DEC. 30

Buffalo 37, Miami 22
Philadelphia 58, Detroit 37

SUNDAY, DEC. 31

Green Bay 37, Atlanta 20
Indianapolis 35, San Diego 20

DIVISIONAL PLAYOFFS

SATURDAY, JAN. 6

Pittsburgh 40, Buffalo 21
Green Bay 27, San Francisco 17

SUNDAY, JAN. 7

Dallas 30, Philadelphia 11
Indianapolis 10, Kansas City 7

SOCCER

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Bari 4, Inter Milan 1

STANDINGS: AC Milan 33 points, Fiorentina 30, Parma 28, Juventus 27, Lazio 25, AS Roma 25, Naples 23, Vicenza 23, Atalanta 22, Udinese 22, Inter Milan 21, Sampdoria 21, Cagliari 20, Torino 16, Piacenza 16, Bari 15, Padova 12, Cremonese 10.

GOLF

Mercedes Championship

Leading final scores and earnings Sunday of the $1 million PGA event, played on the 7,002-yard, par-72 La Costa Resort and Spa course in Carlsbad, California:

Mark O'Meara, $180,000	68-69-66-68	—271
Scott Hoch, $88,000	69-69-70-66	—274
Nick Faldo, $88,000	70-69-68-67	—274
Bob Tway, $48,000	71-69-70-66	—276
Brad Bryant, $40,000	70-70-69-68	—277
Davis Love III, $34,000	72-71-67-68	—278
Dutty Waldorf, $30,625	71-70-69-69	—279
Lee Janzen, $30,625	71-65-72-71	—279
Corey Pavin, $30,625	67-71-70-71	—279
Jim Gallagher, $30,625	71-67-70-71	—279

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE

FLORIDA—Agreed to terms with Andre Dawson, outfielder, on minor-league contract.

HOUSTON—Agreed to terms with Anthony Young, pitcher, on minor-league contract.

PITTSBURGH—Agreed to terms with Lance Parrish, catcher, on minor-league contract.

SAN DIEGO—Agreed to terms with Craig Shipley, infielder, on 1-year contract.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

ATLANTA—Released Tim Kempton, forward-center.

BOSTON—Activated Eric Williams, forward, from the injured list. Placed Alton Lister, center, on the injured list.

CHARLOTTE—Activated Khalid Reeves, guard, from the injured list. Waived Corey Beck, guard.

DENVER—Waived Reggie Slater, forward. Activated LaPhonso Ellis, forward, from the injured list.

DETROIT—Released Stephen Bardo, guard, and Rodney Zimmerman, forward-center.

L.A. CLIPPERS—Waived Logan Vander Velden, forward. Activated Rodney Rogers, forward, from the injured list.

MIAMI—Waived Ron Grandison, forward.

MINNESOTA—Waived Charles Smith, guard.

PHILADELPHIA—Released Jeff Malone, guard, and Mike Brown, center. Activated Sean Higgins, guard-forward, from injured list. Announced the retirement of Scott Skiles, guard.

PORTLAND—Waived Anthony Cook, forward-center.

WASHINGTON—Activated Mark Price, guard, from the injured list. Placed Calbert Cheaney, guard, on the injured list. Waived Bob McCann, forward.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CLEVELAND—Announced the resignation of Steve Crosby, offensive coordinator.

DENVER—Signed Jason Elam, kicker, to 6-year contract.

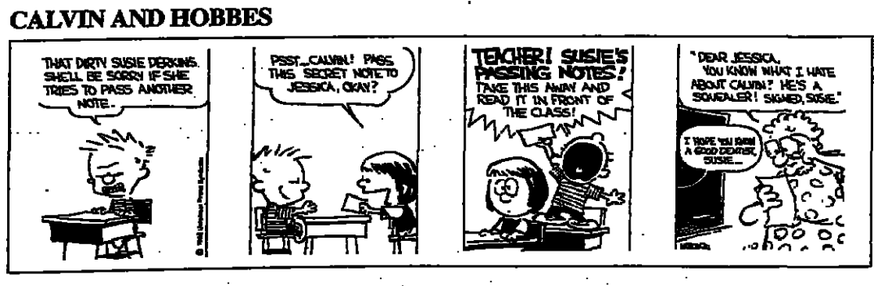
GREEN BAY—Signed Robert Bass, linebacker, from the practice squad. Placed Joe Kelly, linebacker, on injured reserve.

DOONESBURY

WIZARD of ID

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES



GARFIELD

BEETLE BAILEY

BLONDIE

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BUDOT

DRUFA

EUFLOW

HOYSIB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HE WAS _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WIPED FORUM QUARTZ COOKIE
Answer: What the gunfighter turned artist was considered — A QUICK DRAW

THE FAR SIDE

Through patience and training, Professor Carmichael believed he was one of the few scientists who could freely visit the Wakandas.

ART BUCHWALD

'Downsized' World

WASHINGTON — The word you will probably see more of in 1996 is "downsizing." It's the word corporations use when they intend to fire half of the staff to save costs and make larger profits for the stockholders.

Buchwald

To facilitate the method of chopping people's heads off, companies offer "buyouts" — usually paltry sums of money that are supposed to make employees jump for joy or go into the night quietly.

A recent example of downsizing is what AT&T did to bounce approximately 40,000 of its work force.

The staff was told that if they didn't accept the buyout, they wouldn't get anything at all.

□

Sometimes downsizing doesn't work as well as management might hope for.

Roger Tingaling, the spin doctor of a giant communications company, was practically in tears when I ran into him at the Princeton Club. "I can't believe the way employees behave these days. When we made the announcement, all 40,000 of them threw old telephones at me. We're only trying to restructure the company to make it more competitive."

"They have no manners," I said. "You tell someone you don't need him any more and he wants to make a federal case out of it."

□

Tingaling said, "I have a good mind to fire the entire staff without so much as a Hallmark greeting card."

"I know many companies that would do just that. What's your next step?"

"We're going to make a plea to their spouses and children. We'll say that downsizing is as American as apple pie. Someday they'll be happy that their loved ones took the money and ran."

"I was always under the impression that downsizing was a lot of fun," I told Tingaling. "But it doesn't seem that way at all. It has the appearance of people eating people. I hope you don't get accused of cannibalism."

"No way. I'm the only spin doctor left after downsizing."

A Velázquez Visits Prado

Reuters

MADRID — Velázquez's portrait of the 17th century Pope Innocent X went on show in Madrid's Prado art gallery on Monday, the first time the picture has left Italy.

"It's the only great Velázquez painting that has never been in the Prado," the gallery's head of Spanish painting, Trinidad de Antonio, said.

The Prado is home to most of the Spanish painter's major works, but the 1650 portrait stayed with the pope's family.

The expression Velázquez has captured is piercing — a severe, inquiring but slightly troubled look. Innocent is posed seated in an armchair.

Catherine Byrne: A Vision of Brian Friel's World

By Luke Clancy

DUBLIN — Leaning forward in her armchair among the small knots of morning shoppers scattered about the lobby of the Westbury Hotel in Dublin recently, Catherine Byrne was trying to demonstrate a technique she has learned for her latest part.

For the title role in Brian Friel's recent play "Molly Sweeney," Byrne has mastered the art of suddenly letting the spark of life in her eyes die. Whatever its effect on stage, the illusion close up is something more than convincing.

She misses the mark on her first attempt. A flicker of something passes across her face. "I'm trying to do it for you now," she says, her hazel eyes dimming again. And then it happens. She becomes blind. Nothing physical appears to change, but there it is, an alteration so total that everything around — furniture, teacups, tape recorder, a barman just beyond peripheral vision — seems to have been swallowed by darkness.

Her head lolls slightly to one side, and then the lights come back on. "Well, that's how it should be," she smiles, and nibbles on a segment of lemon from her glass.

When Byrne, 41, played the blind Molly Sweeney Sunday night in New York, it was the American premiere of Friel's play about a woman whose husband (Alfred Molina) takes her to a failed surgeon (Jason Robards), seeking a cure.

That she may not want to be cured is the symbolic heart of the drama, directed by the author in a Roundabout Theatre Company co-production at the Laura Pels Theatre.

"Molly Sweeney" received positive reviews from both British and Irish critics in 1994 in Dublin, with some writers speaking more about the text than the production. The Irish Times critic, David Nolan, even suggested to audiences: "Go see: and then go read and see again."

In the hotel lobby in Dublin some weeks ago, Byrne recalled the hours spent there while rehearsing for the initial opening at the Gate Theatre (a co-producer of the New York production with Emanuel Azenberg).

The play, in structure reminiscent of Friel's "Faith Healer," is a tight sheaf of monologues delivered separately by three actors.

"We spent a lot of time here," Byrne says. "We used to rehearse one at a time, and while we were waiting for the previous person to finish we'd stay here, because this is where Brian stays when he is in Dublin."

Matt Anderson/The New York Times

Catherine Byrne, who plays the blind Molly Sweeney in Brian Friel's play.

Friel, whom some consider the finest contemporary playwright in the English-speaking world, has had a powerful influence on Byrne's career since the two first met at the casting for his play "Aristocrats" in 1990.

Now the actress is undertaking her third Friel work in New York. Her previous roles have seen her taste both success, with "Dancing at Lughnasa," which won a Tony Award for best Broadway play in 1992, and failure, with "Wonderful Tennessee," which closed abruptly in 1994 after nine performances and 20 previews. Though the reviews were respectful, some critics said the play was not as dynamic as "Dancing at Lughnasa."

This time, the broth of supporting characters has been boiled down to just two, and there can be no mistaking that the drama soars or sinks with her performance. As the young woman who is set on the road to madness by a cure for her blindness, in a play full of Friel's densely packed philosophical investigations, Byrne is facing a real artistic challenge.

Such dramatic tests should be familiar. Byrne shares a small house in Dublin's southern suburbs with her husband, John Olahan, also an actor, and their two sons, Jack, 12, and Max, 5.

She was born in north Dublin, one of four children of parents involved in amateur theatrical productions around the city. Her father, Eddie Byrne, succeeded in making the leap into acting as a profession. In the days before television came to Ireland, he became a star, presenting a live quiz show at the Royal Theatre in Dublin. He also had a modest career in the movies, including roles in Carol Reed's film about the Irish Republican Army, "Odd Man Out," and in the Marlon Brando version of "Mutiny on the Bounty."

"I've spent a lot of time trying to get all his old films on video for my own kids," Byrne says. "They never met my father. He went to live in London when he was making the films. I don't recognize the man I see on video, with his coal black hair. I remember the man who came home tanned, long haired, very broody."

Her sense of isolation from her father's work has prompted her to make sure her children see every play she is in, "suitable or not."

Her father was famous in Dublin terms, and for young Catherine that translated into uncertainty: "One teacher used to say to me, 'Well, you're not terribly good at school, but I suppose when you grow up you'll become an actress.' I didn't understand the implication of that. Did it mean that my father wasn't very bright? And that actresses were stupid? I didn't really know, but I knew she had said something that wasn't nice, and it stuck in my head."

The prediction, however, proved accurate. After a patchy school career, partly a result of undiagnosed dyslexia, and a job at Arnott's, a department store in Dublin, Byrne won a place at the Abbey Theatre's School of Acting. She later worked briefly at the Gate Theatre before joining the Abbey company.

There, in 1983, Michael Bogdanov chose her for the role of Ophelia.

"He cast me at a time when I really shouldn't have played Ophelia," she says. "He wanted someone very inexperienced, somebody fresh that he could mold, and I was that person. You get to this stage as an actress when you play secondary roles; but to take that leap into the leading roles is something you can't describe."

Byrne remained at the Abbey for five more years, adding modern Irish standards like Hugh Leonard's "Da" and "The Field" by J.B. Kean to her repertory.

In those days she did not know Friel, although she had written to request an audition from the formidable Derry-based theater company Field Day. It was founded in 1980 by Friel and the actor Stephen Rea to present new Irish work.

But, Byrne says, she never received a reply. When she finally did meet the playwright in 1990, the rapport was instant, she recalls.

Joe Dowling, now the artistic director of the Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis, directed the Gate production at which they met. He remembers that Friel was "very taken with the way Catherine was approaching the role." So taken, in fact, that the next day Byrne was called to the Abbey and offered a leading part as the mother of the narrator and one of five unmarried sisters in "Dancing at Lughnasa."

"Although Friel is a brilliant man and many of his plays have a strong intellectual content," Dowling says, "essentially he is an emotional writer. His writing comes out of a deep passion and instinct for human beings and how people interact with each other. Catherine is the perfect interpreter of a writer who understands the poetry of everyday life; the truth that lies behind the way that people behave with each other. That instinctive emotional power that she has is absolutely in tune with Friel's work."

Luke Clancy, who writes about the arts for The Irish Times in Dublin, wrote this for The New York Times.

POSTCARD

'Willy' in 'Halfway' Pool on Road to Freedom

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — In the hit movie "Free Willy," a caged killer whale leaps to freedom in the open seas and swims into a blazing sunset after a dreary life in a seedy amusement park pool.

Real life isn't quite so romantic.

But after three years of bruising amusement park politics and emotional pleas from millions of children worldwide who fell in love with the movie star killer whale, the real Willy was loaded aboard a C-130 cargo plane and flown to a giant new seawater aquarium in Oregon, leaving behind 11 years of pet tricks and whale stunts in a Mexico City theme park.

And thus begins a new episode in the long saga of the effort to liberate Keiko (the real Willy). It is the first known attempt in history to reintroduce a domesticated whale to its native ocean family.

"We don't know if it's possible," said David Phillips, the marine biologist who was a consultant to the movie "Free Willy" and later created the Free Willy Foundation to rescue the whale actor. "But Keiko has captured the hearts of millions of people around the world. It's ironical that 'Free Willy' was about a whale in a park who is freed, and in reality we have a whale in a park who is not."

In his last performances before packed audiences of screaming children on Friday, Keiko looked bored despite his trainers' best efforts to make it appear as though he were enjoying water dancing to the beat of disco tunes from "Saturday Night Fever."

Now Keiko faces a radical lifestyle change: No more tricks, no more trainers with flowing blonde manes sticking their heads into his mouth and no more people surfing on his back while he flaps in circles around a tiny concrete pool.

Instead, the star of "Free Willy" will undergo at least two years of intensive wild whale rehabilitation therapy in an effort to determine whether he could survive release in the frigid oceans off the Icelandic coast where he was captured 15 years ago.

Keiko has lots to learn: for example, he doesn't know he should be eating sea mammals instead of performing with them.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
Mainly dry and moderately cold Wednesday and Thursday from Boston to Washington, D.C. Another storm may move in on Friday. Snow is possible Thursday into Friday from Chicago through Toronto. California will remain dry and unseasonably warm; the rest of the West Coast will also be mild.

Europe
London and Paris will have spells of rain and gusty winds later this week. Showers will dampen sections of Spain and Portugal. Rain will also fall from parts of Italy northward through Germany. A bit of rain, ice or snow is possible from Bosnia to Poland, but much of the time will be dry and cold.

Asia
Blustery and cold in Japan Wednesday and Thursday; diminishing winds but still chilly Friday. Chilly and mainly dry in Korea and Beijing, but Shanghai may have showers by Friday. Hong Kong will turn milder with perhaps a couple of showers. Singapore will be humid with a few thunder-showers.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	16/61	14/57 sh	15/59	7/44 r
Amsterdam	7/44	3/37 s	7/44	4/39 r
Ankara	6/43	-2/29 c	5/41	-4/25 c
Athens	12/53	8/48 r	13/55	8/48 r
Barcelona	17/62	9/48 s	16/61	6/46 r
Belgrade	5/41	3/37 r	6/43	1/34 r
Berlin	5/41	-1/31 pc	6/43	2/35 pc
Brussels	9/48	3/37 s	7/44	4/39 r
Budapest	3/37	2/35 r	3/37	1/34 r
Copenhagen	4/39	0/32 c	6/43	2/35 s
Costa Del Sol	18/64	14/57 pc	16/61	8/46 sh
Dublin	11/52	6/43 r	10/50	3/37 c
Edinburgh	8/46	6/46 r	9/48	6/43 r
Florence	11/52	7/44 r	14/57	6/43 pc
Frankfurt	4/39	0/32 c	5/41	1/34 c
Geneva	7/44	1/34 pc	8/46	3/37 sn
Helsinki	2/35	-4/25 s	1/34	-3/27 c
Istanbul	8/46	4/39 r	9/48	4/39 pc
Las Palmas	24/75	18/61 s	23/73	17/63 pc
Lisbon	13/55	11/52 r	13/55	7/44 c
London	9/48	7/44 r	9/48	5/41 c
Madrid	9/48	6/46 r	9/48	2/35 sh
Milan	6/43	2/35 c	8/46	2/35 c
Moscow	-6/22	-11/13 pc	-3/27	-9/16 s
Munich	4/39	1/34 r	8/48	1/34 pc
Nice	16/61	5/41 s	14/57	8/46 pc
Oslo	-1/31	-3/27 sn	4/39	-1/31 s
Mallorca	18/61	9/48 s	14/57	10/50 r
Paris	11/52	4/39 s	8/48	4/39 r
Prague	3/37	-1/31 r	4/39	-1/31 pc
Reykjavik	4/39	2/35 r	4/39	1/34 r
Rome	13/55	7/44 pc	17/62	8/46 s
St. Petersburg	-3/27	-9/16 s	-3/27	-8/18 pc
Stockholm	1/34	-2/29 sn	3/37	-1/31 c
Strasbourg	7/44	1/34 pc	9/48	2/35 s
Tallinn	1/34	-4/25 s	1/34	-2/29 c
Venice	7/44	5/41 r	10/50	4/39 c
Vienna	2/35	1/34 r	4/39	1/34 sh
Warsaw	1/34	-2/29 r	1/34	-2/29 sn
Zurich	5/41	0/32 c	8/46	1/34 s

Oceania

Auckland	24/75	18/64 r	25/77	18/64 pc
Sydney	27/80	19/66 r	28/82	20/68 pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bangkok	31/88	21/70 pc	29/82	20/68 pc
Beijing	-1/31	-12/11 pc	2/35	-8/18 s
Hong Kong	17/62	13/55 c	17/62	14/57 c
Manila	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
New Delhi	28/79	8/48 s	28/79	9/48 s
Seoul	-5/24	-15/5 pc	0/32	-9/16 s
Shanghai	4/39	-6/22 pc	7/44	-3/27 s
Singapore	28/82	25/77 sh	28/82	25/77 pc
Taipei	17/62	11/52 c	17/62	12/53 pc
Tokyo	12/53	1/34 sh	3/37	-3/27 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	32/89	19/66 pc	31/88	20/68 pc
Caracas	28/82	24/75 c	29/84	24/75 pc
Lima	23/73	20/68 pc	24/75	20/68 pc
Mexico City	23/73	9/48 pc	24/75	8/48 s
Rio de Janeiro	29/84	23/73 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
Santiago	24/75	13/55 pc	25/77	12/53 pc

North America

Anchorage	-13/9	-17/2 sn	-9/16	-20/-3 pc
Atlanta	8/43	-6/22 s	11/52	-2/29 s
Boston	-2/27	-7/20 sn	-1/31	-6/22 pc
Chicago	-3/27	-9/24 pc	1/34	-1/31 pc
Denver	14/57	-2/28 s	18/64	-1/31 pc
Detroit	-4/25	-9/16 pc	2/35	-4/25 pc
Honolulu	27/80	21/70 pc	28/82	20/68 pc
Houston	11/52	1/34 s	12/53	4/39 pc
Los Angeles	25/77	8/48 s	24/75	9/48 pc
Miami	18/61	3/37 s	18/64	7/44 s
Minneapolis	-2/28	-7/20 c	2/35	-3/27 pc
Montreal	-8/18	-14/6 c	-6/18	-18/-1 sf
Nassau	23/73	17/62 pc	26/79	19/66 pc
New York	-3/27	-7/20 sn	0/32	-4/25 pc
Phoenix	25/77	10/50 s	26/79	10/50 s
San Fran.	16/61	9/48 c	14/57	7/44 pc
Seattle	11/52	6/43 r	9/48	6/43 r
Toronto	-6/22	-9/16 c	0/32	-8/18 sf
Vancouver	7/44	1/34 c	7/44	1/34 r
Washington	-3/27	-4/25 sn	3/37	-3/27 pc

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Abu Dhabi	21/70	18/64 pc	22/71	15/59 pc
Beirut	16/61	12/53 c	17/62	12/53 c
Cairo	17/62	11/52 pc	21/70	9/48 pc
Damascus	9/48	7/44 sh	13/55	4/39 pc
Jerusalem	12/53	9/48 sh	14/57	8/46 pc
Luxor	24/75	8/48 s	27/80	4/39 s
Riyadh	20/68	12/53 pc	22/71	9/48 pc

Africa

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algiers	18/64	12/53 s	20/68	13/55 s
Cape Town	23/73	16/61 pc	21/70	14/57 c
Casablanca	20/68	13/55 pc	13/55	4/39 r
Harare	29/88	9/48 pc	21/70	7/44 c
Lagos	31/88	23/73 s	31/88	24/75 pc
Nairobi	23/71	9/48 pc	25/77	11/52 pc
Tunis	16/61	6/43 pc	21/70	11/52 s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-ice. W-Weather All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

PEOPLE

DON'T think so much about the political embarrassment of it all — think book tour. After eight months of toil, **Hillary Rodham Clinton** was supposed to emerge this week as a provocative thinker and passionate advocate for children in a media blitz arranged by the publisher of her book, "It Takes a Village (And Other Lessons Children Teach Us)." But on the eve of her book tour, a newly discovered White House memo and copies of long-missing billing records from her Arkansas law firm have again raised questions about her role in the 1993 dismissals in the White House travel office and her legal work for a failing savings and loan association run by the Clintons' business partner in the Whitewater real-estate venture, in both of which matters she had asserted she'd played only a minor role. As a result Simon & Schuster's stage-managed media appearances for the first lady, at the very beginning of the presidential election year, are likely to focus as much on Mrs. Clinton's role in these controversies as on her views about children or her support for dress codes and sexual abstinence until age 21.

□

A speaking tour by **Christopher Darden**, one of the prosecutors in the **O.J. Simpson** trial, will not benefit a battered women's group named after Simpson's slain ex-wife after all, and the promoter has been accused of false advertising. Instead of benefiting the **Nicole Brown Simpson** fund, some proceeds will go to needier shelters in Massachusetts and the New York area, said **Harry Lipson**, president of Folk-Tree ConcertMakers, speaking in Springfield, Massachusetts. But Lipson refused to name the shelters or say how much money they would get. He also denied that fund-raising was the point of the tour. "We were not doing a benefit," Lipson said. "We did an event that was to make money."

□

The wife of **Will Carling**, captain of the England Rugby team, will seek a divorce after a separation triggered by his alleged relationship with **Princess Diana**, according to The Sunday Times, which quoted friends of **Julia Carling** as saying she would begin divorce proceedings in the next few weeks.

□

A French pensioner, twice listed as dead by French bureaucrats, is getting annoyed. "So far I've died twice," **Maurice Georges**, 76, said on France 2 television, expressing frustration with official errors and macabre jokes. "The main thing is to be alive." In 1966 he applied to local authorities in the Meurthe-et-Moselle region, where he was born, for documents needed for an inheritance. They revealed he had died in 1965. After a legal battle to come back from the official grave, he applied last year for a birth certificate. He was told it was impossible because he had died in 1988.

□

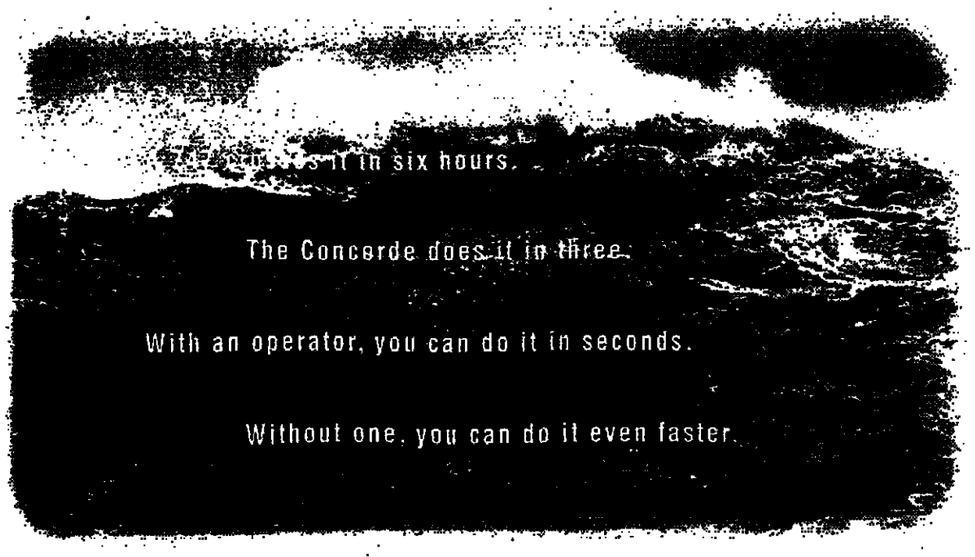
The newly elected San Francisco Mayor **Willie Brown** is known as much for his dapper dress as his political savvy, and now his cast-off trousers turn out to be another man's treasure. Dozens of men waited in line for nearly five hours over the weekend in hopes of finding a bargain at a second-hand store selling Brown's "old" clothes. "He's a wonderful, self-made man. I'm proud to be a member of the Willie Brown Clothes Horse Association," said **James Woods**, who didn't mind spending $379 at the thrift store for two pairs of trousers and a sports jacket.

□

Memphis, Tennessee, certainly has not forgotten its most famous son. The Memphis Symphony, accompanied by former sidemen and backup singers, is performing the 12-minute "Elvis Overture," which uses parts of 20 **Elvis Presley** hits, to mark what would have been the King's 61st birthday, which fell on Monday. The singer died in 1977 at 42.

Jerry Lampen/Reuters

ICY TRADITION — A Dutch threesome take to the ice in national costumes in the Friesland town of Lemmer, with temperatures staying well below freezing.



AT&T USADirect® and World Connect® Service lets you quickly place calls to the U.S. and over 205 countries on your own. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you're calling from listed below, then follow the voice prompts. Your call will get through fast.

EUROPE

Armenia*†	8014111
Austria*††	022-903-011
Belgium*	0-800-100-10
Bulgaria ▪	00-1800-0010
Croatia†◆	99-385-4288
Czech Republic*	00-420-00101
Denmark	8001-0010
Finland	9800-100-10
France	19-0011
Germany	0130-0010
Gibraltar ▪	8000
Greece	00-800-1311
Hungary*	800-800-01111
Iceland*	800-9001
Ireland	1-800-550-000
Italy*	172-1011
Lithuania◆	80196
Luxembourg	0-800-0111
Macedonia, F.Y.R.*††	99-800-4288
Malta ▪	0800-890-110
Monaco*	19-0011
Netherlands*	06-022-9111
Norway	800-190-11
Poland*†▪	00800-480-0111
Portugal†	05017-1-288
Romania*	01-800-4288
Russia*† (Moscow)	155-5042
Slovak Rep.*	00-420-00101
Spain▪	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-795-611
Switzerland*	155-00-11
Turkey*	00-800-12277
Ukraine†	810-800-11
United Kingdom	0500-89-0011
	0800-89-0011

MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain ▪	800-001
Cyprus* ▪	080-90010
Egypt* (Cairo)†	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Jordan ▪	10-800-001
Kuwait ▪	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)*††	426-801
Qatar ▪	0800-011-77
Saudi Arabia ▪	1-800-10
Syria	0-801
U. Arab Emirates*▪	800-121

AFRICA

Gabon*	800-001
Gambia*	0111
Ghana	0191
Ivory Coast*	05-111-11
Kenya†	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
Morocco ▪	002-11-0011
Sierra Leone	1100
South Africa	0-800-99-0123
Zambia*	00-899
Zimbabwe†	110-899

AMERICAS

Argentina◆	001-800-200-1111
Bolivia*	0-800-1112
Brazil	000-0010
Canada	1-800-225-5288
Chile	1-23-0-0311
Colombia	980-11-0010
Ecuador*	999-119
El Salvador▪	190
Guatemala*	190
Honduras†	123
Mexico◇◇▪	95-800-462-4240
Nicaragua	174
Panama◆	109
Peru†▪	171
Venezuela*▪	80-011-120

AT&T
Your True Choice

AT&T Access Numbers for countries in the Asia/Pacific region are listed daily in the Asian edition of the International Herald Tribune.

Automated calling not yet available from all countries or phones. AT&T "World Connect" Service (available in hotel-based countries) permits country-to-country calling between more than 80 countries. Collect calling is available to the U.S. only. AT&T "World Connect" prices consist of USADirect® rates plus an additional charge based on the country you are calling. AT&T USADirect® Service is available from all the countries listed above. *Public phones require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone. †Dial 800-480-0111 from major Warsaw hotels. ††Dial "02" first, outside Cairo. †††Dial "01" first, outside Beirut only. †Limited availability. ††Collect calling only. †††Public phones require local coin payment during call. ◆Not available from public phones. ◇Await second dial tone. ◇◇When calling from public phones, use phones marked "Limited." ▪Calling available to most European countries. ▪ World Connect calls can only be placed to this country. ©1995 AT&T.

هكذا من الأصل